The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3299. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

OUR WAR LETTERS.

Interesting Diary of Events on the Yorktown Peninsula.

Cumberstown, Va., 6 Miles beyond Big Bethel, Friday P. M., April 4, 1862.

The Division under command of Gen. PORTER, and one of the three composing HEINTZELMAN's corps left its bivouac near New Market Bridge at 6 o'clock this morning, and took up the line of march in the direction of Yorktown. The division approached Big Bethel by two routes, the First and Third Brigades taking the direct road, and the Second Brigade taking a circuitous course thither. Arrived at Big Bethe the force halted one hour for lunch, and then took the main road forward. Col. BERDAN's Sharpshooters were some distance in the advance, and did good service in securing the country, and by making written notes and sketches of all important points. With the exception of the deserted earthworks at Big Bethel, a description of which I have forwarded in a previous letter, no obstructions were encountered or rebels observed until ALLEN's Fifth Massachusetts Artillery, which preceded the First Brigade, had advanced about five miles from Big Bethel, when some breastworks were discovered a short distance beyond at a place called Howard's Mills. About 400 cavalry and infantry were all the rebels that could be seen on the works. The artillery, consisting of six pieces, was quickly formed in position, and a few shots fired from the section under the charge of Lieut. HYDE, caused the rebels to flee in great haste, dragging after them one gun. A reconnoissance of the rebel quarters was then made by Gen. PORTER and Staff, who were subsequently followed by the division in force. The natural barriers of this section of the country rendered it an admirable field of defence, and the failure of the rebels to possess themselves of this advantage, by making a bold stand at this time, was the subject of considerable comment on the part of our officers. The works were about 1½ miles in extent, and their position, commanding as they did the main road and the approaches to it, made them very formidable. Just in the rear of their left, and on the opposite side of a deep ravine, was a large number of log huts, capable of accommodating between 3,000 and 4,000 men. The space in front was covered by rows of felled timber, which served as a protection for the guns. The general appearance of the barracks gave evidence of having been evacuated at about the time our advanced column came up. Steaks, delicately seasoned and cooked, together with other palatable viands, were left on the tables, it doubtless being the intention of the officers to partake of a quiet, social meal. This convivial arrangement was interrupted by the sudden arrival of uninvited Union guests. Unopened barrels of flour, bags of sugar, quantities of rice and other provisions, beside various articles of cooking utensils, were found. The barracks themselves were well built, many of them having glass windows, and, judging from the internal appointments, they were occupied by persons who had an eye to personal comfort.

Two young rebel deserters, brought in by Col. LANSING, of the Seventeenth New-York Regiment, stated that the Second and Eighth Mississippi Regiments had quartered in the huts to-day. They also informed us that the rebel force at Yorktown amounted to 30,000 men, was under the command of Gen. MAGRUDER, and that troops were daily arriving. The fortifications were five miles in extent and of the most formidable and effective character, it being the intention of the rebels to make a desperate resistance against an attack. They were confident that if we took possession of Yorktown, our progress to Richmond would be easy and rapid. The substance of this statement was corroborated by an inhabitant of Howard's Mills. The excuse given by the deserters for leaving the rebels was ill-treatment, bad fare, and the fact that they were pressed into service, being, as they claimed, natives of Massachusetts and Wisconsin.

At Howard's Mills the First and Third Brigades bivouaced for the night, while the Second Brigade pushed on to Cockletown, a distance of two miles. Howard's Mills is the name of little more than a locality. There are but half a dozen houses in the place, and they are widely scattered. A few women and aged men were all that were seen of the inhabitants. One family in particular were exceedingly kind to our officers, and invited them to partake of their scanty meal They murmured much at the difficulty in getting provisions, but had little or nothing to say in reference to the cause of their trouble. A small, rough, board shanty on the right of the main road leading through a thick wood, had been used for a telegraph office, but the wire was cut or taken away which was the case along the whole line of march. The enterprise of our telegraphic corps, however, will soon put us in direct communication with Fortress Monroe, a number of men having been detailed to fix poles and adjust the wires as fast as the army advances.

NEAR YORKTOWN, Saturday, April 5, 1862.

Early on the morning of the 5th the column was again formed and marched to Cockletown, where the Second Brigade was in waiting. It must not be supposed that Cockletown is a town or village according to the civilized acceptance of these terms. unless three or four dilapidated looking buildings, used for dwellings, and situated at long intervals, are admitted to share that title. But one reviving feature was the peach orchards, which were now and then observed, and which were in full bloom, and occasionally a herd of cattle or a flock of sheep might be seen grazing in the fields.

The division was now within about six miles of Yorktown. The order was again given to "fall in," and the column, headed by WEEDEN's Rhode Island and GRIFFIN's Batteries, followed by the Fourth Michigan Regiment, of the Second Brigade, proceeded forward. About this time a heavy thunder-shower occurred, which by no means improved the condition of the roads. On the contrary, the mud in some places was several inches deep, but, by a little extra exertion on the part of the horses, and a reasonable amount of patience on the part of drivers, the batteries moved along in good order.

At 9 o'clock A. M. the defences of Yorktown appeared, and a half an hour later the Second Brigade, under command of Gen. MORELL, was drawn up in line of battle. WEEDEN's Battery of six pieces advanced immediately to a position on the right of the works, and about 1,800 yards from them, a thick wood being in the rear. Before the guns were placed in position the rebels opened fire with field pieces, their shots falling in advance of the battery. At about 10 o'clock the first shot was fired from our side, directed to a group of the enemy drawn up before the intrenchments. This was a compliment the rebels were not disposed to appreciate, as was plainly shown by the quick dispersion of a troop of cavalry to the rear of their works. The ball was now fairly opened, and the firing commenced in earnest. At this time GRIFFIN's Battery, supported by the Fourth Michigan Regiment, came up and took a position at the right of WEEDEN's. Shortly after the Fourteenth New-York was ordered to join the support—the two regiments supporting the two batteries. Shots were then fired in quick succession from our guns, which were responded to promptly. After this exchange, without any damage on our side, the guns were moved forward 150 yards, and fire opened on the enemy's camp, which could be seen behind the intrenchments. Many of our shots exploded directly over their works, and must have done execution. After using their field pieces for a time, the enemy commenced throwing 32-pound shells and 12-pound shrapnel. His fire was well directed, and several excellent line shots were made. At a point near where the batteries were stationed, a large post was driven into the earth, which had been the target for the enemy's practice previous to our occupation of the ground. This range they had got completely. At about noon Capt. GRIFFIN withdrew two of his guns and placed them some distance to the left, where they were used against another point of the enemy's works. In the afternoon, by order of Capt. GRIFFIN, our guns were fired at longer intervals, which tended to slacken the fire of the rebels. At the commencement of the attack a continuous storm of shot and shell were thrown from both sides for two hours. What effect it had upon the enemy could not be ascertained. Late in the afternoon the firing gradually ceased, and at 5½ o'clock WEEDEN's and the remaining sections of GRIFFIN's Batteries were relieved by ALLEN's Massachusetts Battery, and they retired to the rear. The loss on our side at this point of the engagement was one man killed and two wounded, the latter having been struck by fragments of a stray shell while standing in the rear with their regiment.

At the time the artillery was coming in battery on the right of the road, the Ninth Massachusetts and Sixty-second Pennsylvania, of Gen. MORELL's Brigade, and the whole of Gen. MARTINDALE's Brigade, defiled to the left of the road near one section of GRIFFIN's Battery. The Third Brigade, commanded by Gen. BUTTERFIELD, came up in splendid order and were formed in line near the centre, ready at a moment's notice to march to the support of either of the batteries. MARTIN's Massachusetts Battery moved over to the left at 2 o'clock P. M., and took a position in two places, three pieces acting in conjunction with GRIFFIN's Battery.

The batteries were about a mile from the rebel earthworks. A heavy fire was kept up for two hours without making any visible impression on the entrenchments. The rebels were active in returning the fire, and were apparently in good spirits, for when they supposed a shot took effect, cheers and yells could be heard distinctly.

In the afternoon, HAMILTON's Division arrived and took a position on the left.

The infantry, with the exception of the Twenty-second Massachusetts and the Sharpshooters, did not participate in the engagement to any extent. Skirmishers, consisting sometimes of whole regiments, were sent out to reconnoitre the woods, but returned without meeting with the rebels in force.

At 5½ P. M., MARTIN's and GRIFFIN's Batteries, which had been at the left, and working under a severe fire from the enemy, returned to the rear, having been relieved by the Sixth R. I. Battery. Capt. MARTIN had two men killed, and three wounded. The names of the killed are EDWARD N. LEWIS and CHARLES L. LORD, both of Charlestown, and both formerly living in the same house.

BERDAN's Sharpshooters were early in the field, and did good service. A detachment of this corps crept cautiously forward on their hands and knees to a clump of woods situated about 600 yards from the fortifications, and midway between the batteries. Thus concealed from the sight of the enemy, they could easily observe his movements, and whenever a head appeared above the parapet, or between the interstices, it was almost sure to receive a ball. An open space between two bastions was especially marked by the Sharpshooters. During the engagement a body of three thousand infantry were observed passing through this space. In a twinkling the unerring rifles were discharged, and man after man fell reeling to the ground. The effect of this volley caused the column to move in double-quick, and warned the rebels to shun that locality as much as possible. A bastion, mounting four guns, belched forth defiance for a while, but the Minié bullets greatly interfered with their working, and, finally, notwithstanding, as a last resort, the gunners had shielded themselves with planks, were silenced altogether.

The Twenty-second Massachusetts, supporting with other regiments the batteries on the left, made a bold forward movement in the afternoon, and when within three hundred yards of the breastworks, gallantly stood under a perfect hail-storm of rebel bullets. Finding it impossible to maintain their advanced position against such fearful odds, they retreated in good order to the rear, with a loss of one killed and seven wounded.

The loss of the enemy cannot, of course, at the present time be estimated, but we may safely judge that it far exceeded ours. The Sharpshooters alone picked off over forty men. When taking into consideration the proximity of our regiments, not only the support, but the reserve, it is surprising that the casualties were so few. Many remarkable escapes occurred, among both officers and privates, and several lives were saved by a dodge or a bend. At one time, Gen. PORTER and Staff were standing conspicuously on a piece of rising ground, taking observations with a glass, when three successive shells burst within twenty yards of the spot.

At night, the firing ceased on both sides, except now and then an occasional shot from the batteries, or a discharge from a rifle in the hands of skirmishers or pickets.

At 6½ P. M. Prof. LOWE made a balloon reconnoissance. He ascended about 800 feet, and remained up about half an hour.

Generals MCCLELLAN and HEINTZELMAN, with their Staffs, were on the field during the day.

Several reconnoissances were made in the evening, the most prominent of which was one planned by Gen. BUTTERFIELD, and resulted in the discovery of a strong fortification on our right, in line with the rebel centre.

Our loss during the day was eight men killed, and sixteen wounded.

Several horses attached to the batteries were shot.

LIST OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Killed.

John Reynolds, Weeden's Rhode Island Battery.
Edward N. Lewis, Martin's Massachusetts Battery.
Charles L. Lord, Martin's Massachusetts Battery.
Adrian Munn, Co. I, Sixty-second Pennsylvania.
John Collingdale, Co. H. Twenty-second Mass.
Thomas H. Snowdel, Co. B, Fourth Maine.
J. Ida, Berdan's Sharpshooters.
David Phelps, Berdan's Sharpshooters.

Wounded.

C. H. Tucker, Martin's Battery, not seriously.
F. Carey, Martin's Battery, not seriously.
Timothy Donohue, Martin's Battery, not seriously.
Lieut. William D. Morris, Co. B., Twenty-second Massachusetts, not seriously.
Corporal A. O. Emerson, Co. B., Twenty-second Massachusetts, not seriously.
M. C. Bennett, Co. B, Twenty-second Mass., not seriously.
George Field, Co. B, Twenty-second Mass., not seriously.
C. W. Bailey, Co. B, Twenty-second Mass., not seriously.
C. S. Jones, Co. B, Twenty-second Mass., not seriously.
Frank Smith, Co. B, Twenty-second Mass., severely.
Wm. Bamburgh, Co. D, Sixty-second Penn., severely.
Joseph W. Tompkins, Co. C, Fourth Mich., slightly.
Sergeant James Way, Berdan's Sharpshooters, not seriously.
Corporal C. W. Peck, Berdan's Sharpshooters, not seriously.
Cyrus Wilcox, Berdan's Sharpshooters, not seriously.
Wm. Perkins, Berdan's Sharpshooters, not seriously.

SUNDAY, April 6.

The day has been comparatively quiet and little firing has taken place on either side. Our army is snugly bivouacked on each side of the road in an open field surrounded by woods, and out of the enemy's view. A few shells thrown into our midst would soon disturb the composure of our camp and possibly compel us to move further to the rear, but fortunately the rebels are not informed of our locality, and the vigilance of the pickets is not likely to enlighten them. ALLEN's Battery has been stationed all day on our right, and in the afternoon sent over a few shots by way of ceremony. The rebels did not reply as promptly as they did yesterday, and the shots they gave us went over the heads of our gunners and exploded or fell in the woods at the rear. The Fourteenth New-York and Fourth Michigan regiments are bivouacked in the same woods, and although fragments of shells went whizzing around there in every direction only one man was injured and he slightly. The wound was immediately dressed, and in an hour the man reported himself prepared for duty.

Throughout the day reports of heavy guns have been heard on our left, which come doubtless from KEYES' Corps. Rumors are afloat that SMITH's Division took six of the enemy's guns yesterday, but they are not generally credited.

This morning Gen. PORTER made a balloon reconnoissance, remaining up an hour and a half. There was scarcely any breeze, which circumstance afforded him an excellent opportunity for making a sketch of the rebel works and camps. At 11 o'clock the balloon was transferred to a point further to the right, and Gen. BUTTERFIELD made an ascension, but by this time a strong breeze had sprung up, which swayed the balloon to such an extent that it was impossible to obtain good observations of the earthworks. A large number of small boats, however, were discovered in the bayous leading from York River, and near the mouth of the river four or five Union gun boats were perceived. Later in the day one of the gunboats approached the rebel fortifications, and after exchanging a few shots retired down the stream.

The Sharpshooters were out skirmishing all day, and occasionally got a shot at a rebel picket. It was seldom that a rebel could be seen on the fortifications At one time, a General, supposed to be MAGRUDER, was observed, by aid of a glass, riding along behind the intrenchments.

Our supply-trains have been coming in slowly all day. Much difficulty is experienced in getting the wagons over the road, on account of the mud made by the shower of yesterday. In some places, the wheels sink to the hub in the mire. The roads are narrow, and if one wagon is detained, it necessarily delays the whole train. Commissaries and Quartermasters are kept in a constant state of activity, and many of them, whom I could name personally, deserve credit for their untiring efforts and perseverance. A movement is on foot to have our provisions brought in vessels to Ship Point, a small place on the York River, distant from here about six miles. The adoption of this measure would greatly facilitate transportation, and, in fact, without some such arrangement, it is not easy to conceive how the army is to receive sufficient supplies.

Most of the citizens in this section of the country are inclined to secession. Others favor the Union sentiment, probably as a cover to protect their property. Not a few instances, however, may be enumerated which conclusively reveals a preference for, and even an attachment to, our cause. Fathers and mothers had been robbed of their sons, and wives of their husbands. The rebel ruffians would enter a house suspected to harbor a male, search it from cellar to garret, and if by chance a man was discovered, young or old, capable of holding a gun, he was forcibly marched off to headquarters, with the threat ringing in his ears that his house would be destroyed and property confiscated should he dare disobey orders.

Officers in charge of baggage trains have been fired at several times by cowardly, skulking rebel citizens, concealed behind trees near the road, one of whom succeeded in slightly wounding a Lieutenant in the Forty-fourth New-York Regiment, and another in wounding a guard attached to HAMILTON's Division. A Quartermaster in the Third Brigade was deliberately fired at twice by different individuals, but fortunately escaped without injury.

A widow lady—a personage who seems to abound in this locality—in summing up the high prices demanded for commodities, informed your correspondent that coffee sold for $1 20 per pound, sugar for 37 cents per pound, and calico for 50 cents per yard. Flour and potatoes were plenty. Clothing of all descriptions was extremely high, and not easily obtained.

MONDAY, April 7.

Three guns of Capt. GRIFFIN's Artillery are the only ones in battery to-day. They occupy a position on the enemy's left, a little to the right of that occupied by ALLEN's Battery yesterday. This change has caused the enemy to lose his range; consequently the few shots he sent us this morning fell without doing any damage. Our guns return a shot for every one received and no more—special orders having been issued to that effect.

Whether heavy siege guns have any virtue in breaking down strong fortifications, we shall soon have an opportunity of testing, and possibly the 32-pounder with which the enemy is so fond of playing from the right of his works may find itself unceremoniously dismounted. A reserve train of over eighty siege guns are now on the road, about a mile below us, and will be placed in position when the proper time arrives.

Last night, the Ninth Massachusetts Regiment threw up a breastwork fifty-five feet in length, and nine feet in thickness, on our right, to protect our gunners. While at work, the rebels gave them the contents of a 10-inch mortar, which did not serve, however, to impede the progress of their labor.

At 8 o'clock A. M., a cold, driving rain-storm set in, which has continued all day. The men on duty take out an extra blanket, and button their thick coats closely about them; while those remaining in bivouac are constrained to creep under their diminutive shelter tents for protection. Fires are in great demand, and all over the field may be seen small heaps of burning brush and wood. The fires are necessarily kept low, lest the ascending smoke should disclose our position to the enemy.

Gen. BUTTERFIELD, accompanied by Assistant Adjt.-Gen. HOYT, of his Staff, at the head of the Forty-fourth New-York Regiment, started out last evening on a reconnoissance. The regiment advanced to the enemy's fort as far as practicable, when they were ordered to the rear, and the General and his Aid proceeded cautiously forward to within 800 yards of the rebel works. The result of this reconnoissance was the discovery of some important particulars, which were immediately transmitted to Division headquarters.

This morning a rebel deserter was dangerously wounded by a sharpshooter while attempting to come within our lines. He delivered himself up to a sentinel who imprudently directed him to proceed forward alone to the camp. Upon observing a sharpshooter skirmisher he threw down his rifle and raised his hands in token of his friendly purposes, when the latter not comprehending the act, discharged his piece, wounding the deserter in the breast. He belonged to the Mississippi Jackson Guards.

Capt. SPALDING, Co. B., Fourth Michigan regiment, was shot in the arm this afternoon by a rebel picket. The ball was extracted soon after the occurrence, and the wound will doubtless heal in a few days.

Some firing has been heard on our right, to-day, coming probably from the Union fleet in York River, testing the range of their guns. Transports, having on board RICHARDSON's Division, are arriving at Ship Point, and the troops disembarking.

TUESDAY, April 8.

Both the enemy's and our own batteries have maintained a solemn silence to-day. Why this reservation of fire should be observed on our part is, of course, best known to the chief actors in the campaign, and the policy of the course pursued will doubtless be soon made apparent. That the rebels do not send a complete hail-storm of shot and shell into our midst, bivouacked as we are within easy range of their heavy guns, is truly surprising, and can only be explained by the supposition that they are either unaware of our nearness, or are in much need of ammunition.

Last night twenty-one rebel boats were seized in the bayous leading from York River, by a party of eight men, under command of Lieut. PERKINS, of Gen. BUTTERFIELD's Staff. The boats were hauled up to a point where they can be made available to our men in case it be found convenient to use them. This adventure was also attended by the discovery of a line of water batteries not far from the left of the enemy's works; but their strength could not be ascertained, on account of the profound darkness and a drenching rain.

A daring feat was accomplished this afternoon by Lieut. GORDON, Company I, Fourth Michigan, who, with ten picked men, approached a small house, situated within half a mile of the enemy's breastworks, driving therefrom a party of six rebels, killing two in their flight, and returning with twenty head of fine cattle.

WEDNESDAY, April 9.

One section of ALLEN's Artillery is in battery to-day. At noon the rebels favored us with several shots from their large guns, but without doing any harm. Two unexploded shells were picked up. The rebels have resorted to a singular contrivance to conceal from us the fact of their using mortars. It consists in discharging a 6-pounder field-piece at the same instant the mortar is fired, but the shallow ruse was detected by our gunners, who observed that the flash of the field-piece was not followed by a projectile, while a bomb came from the mortar.

THURSDAY, April 9.

The only important event of the day was the falling back of PORTER's and HAMILTON's Divisions one mile to the rear. This was a judicious movement to protect our men in case the rebels opened fire on them. It cannot be expected that our light, 3-inch pieces are a match against the 32 and 64-pounders that the rebels mount. Heavy siege-guns are now being landed at Ship Point, which will enable us, in a brief time, to send some 160-pounders into the enemy's works.

A telegram announcing the capture of Island No. 10, and the defeat of BEAUREGARD at Corinth was read to the troops, who received it with loud acclamations of delight.

NEAR YORKTOWN, Saturday, April 12, 1862.

At 10:30 A. M., yesterday, two guns of one of our batteries were placed in position at a point bearing upon the right of the rebel centre fortifications.

Shortly after the guns had been placed in position, the rebels opened a continuous and well-directed fire from their 12 and 32-pounders, and also from a 13-inch mortar, to which our little 3-inch guns actively responded.

In the afternoon two of our Generals made a thorough reconnoissance in person, all along the front of the Division, visiting every point of interest and getting views of the enemy's works and their positions.

At 5 o'clock P M., one regiment of the enemy led out from his left sally-ports, and under cover of an incessant fire, advanced rapidly upon our pickets. Major BARNUM, of the Twelfth Volunteers, in command of the pickets, immediately reinforced the line of sentinels to about one hundred and fifty men, and drove the rebels back, the latter, in the meantime, having offered battle at a distance of five hundred yards. For this successful movement the Major was warmly commended by the General commanding the division.

While the enemy was at work on our right, another detachment of six hundred men advanced upon our pickets at the left, and succeeded in driving them in, but Gen. JAMESON came up with a portion of his brigade and compelled the rebels to retire to their lines.

During the engagement upon the part of the infantry, our two guns, under command of Lieut. CLARKE, of WEEDEN'S Rhode Island Battery, were exposed to a heavy cross fire from three different points. Not a man, however, shrank from his duty, and as fast as the guns could be loaded they were fired in return. It is a singular circumstance to note that, under all this fire, not a man attached to our battery was in the least wounded, although one shell came ricochetting along, shattering in its course the end of a trail handle, and another ignited the fuse of two canister shots, that were placed near the wheel of a carriage, to be used in case the enemy came within canister range.

It is presumed that the object of this expedition on the part of the rebels was to burn one of our houses, ascertain the situation of our forces, and capture, if possible, the two guns which did such admirable service—but in all these particulars they were entirely unsuccessful.

Our loss in this affair was one man named HUGH DAVIDSON, who was wounded in the fleshy part of the leg, and another who received a shot in the foot. They both belong to the Twelfth Regiment, New-York. The rebels carried away on stretchers six of their men during the action, and after dark returned with an ambulance and carried off more men which they took from a ravine near where they made a stand.

Before our guns withdrew for the night four good shots were sent over to the rebels by way of a parting salute.

While Gen. PORTER was making a balloon reconnoissance yesterday, the single rope attached to the car parted, and the General, in endeavoring to descend, bore too heavily upon the valve, which caused the balloon to fall rather suddenly upon a shelter tent in SEDWICK's Division. The General was not seriously injured, and in the afternoon was able to make a reconnoissance.

Yesterday, two rebel spies were brought into camp by our pickets. They had on the uniforms of two Seventh Maine prisoners whom they took from us last Saturday.

WHIT.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

A CAMP STORY—ORIGINAL SIN OF QUARTERMASTERS—COL. INGALLS—CAPT. GRIFFIN—SCENE IN HAMPTON ROADS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, April 13, 1862.

The most extraordinary scene that met our observation on the return from near Yorktown to Fortress Monroe, was presented as we approached the entrance to Hampton Roads. Before leaving Gen.

THE FIELD OF OPERATIONS IN THE COTTON STATES.

Indicating Island No. 10, Fort Pillow, Memphis and the River Line of Action of Foote and Pope;--Pittsburgh, Corinth, Grand Junction and the Railroad Lines of Southward Movement of Gen. Halleck; Decatur, Huntsville, Stevenson, Chattanooga and the Bearings of the Places Captured by Gen. Mitchel; also, New-Orleans, Fort Pickens a nd the Line of Action on the Gulf.

McCLELLAN's camp on Friday, I had seen the dispatch of Gen. WOOL announcing the capture of the schooners near Newport's News by the rebel gunboat. On the way to Ship Point I had heard the heavy booming of guns in the direction of the Fortress. It did not require much effort to get up an immense sensation story on this foundation, especially in camp. Accordingly, when I reached Ship Point, I was not surprised to learn that the *Merrimac* had "come out"—had swooped down right under the guns of Fortress Monroe, captured numerous vessels in Hampton Creek—struck utter panic into the *Monitor*, *Vanderbilt* and other defenders of the Union, not one of which had dared fire a shot at her; and finally, after devouring, as she certainly would, all the prey in the harbor at the Fortress, the iron cormorant would steam around to Ship Point, and shell and sink all of the magnificent fleet there. It was a startling story, bristling with perils, and struck a salutary fear into shipmasters. Col. INGALLS, of the Quartermaster's Department at Ship Point, and who controlled the transportation to the Fortress, and had a number of unladen steamers ready to send down, very prudently determined to start none to the Fortress till the alarming reports of the *Merrimac's* ravages were cleared away. But Capt. BLETHEN, of the ocean steamer *Daniel Webster*, a vessel here as a transport, was not so easily scared off. He had served seven years in the waters of the Pacific, commanding steamers of the Panama Line, and was somewhat acquainted with semi-civilized ports, from his experience alongshore of Central America. He preferred a request to Col. INGALLS to be allowed to go down to the fortress and "look in." If the coast was clear he could enter. If the *Merrimac* was monarch of the waters, he could turn tail, and make a race of it to Washington. Col. INGALLS granted permission. Capt. B. offered me passage, and off we steamed Saturday morning to the fort.

Before leaving Col. INGALLS, let me record a few lines to his credit. He is regarded in all quarters as one of the most valuable men in the public service. But for his foresight and energy there would have been extreme suffering in the grand army of the Potomac in its transfer from Alexandria to the peninsula. He anticipated orders in forwarding supplies, and fed the thousands of horses of the army a week before the "regular routine" would have reached them. The rush of so vast a number of transports to the roads, carrying the enormous retinue of a great army overwhelmed the officials at that port, and everything fell into direst confusion. Matters so remained for two weeks. Thousands of men and horses were crowded on ship-board in the worst of weather for days in succession, just in front of the wharves, but no landing could be effected. A schooner filled with hay, if it happened to get in ahead, would hold on to the wharf and leisurely unload, while human life and horse life was suffering the horrors of the middle passage standing off in the harbor.

Never, until I witnessed the scenes of this sort at Fortress Monroe, did I comprehend the regret that all great commanders have been said to express—that they did not, at some time in their career, hang a few Quartermasters. The good conduct of this enormous and complicated branch of army service is so transcendently important that *incompetency* is a crime. The arrival of Col. INGALLS at Fortress Monroe inaugurated a grand reform, and intelligent gentlemen informed me that he had done more work there in two days than any one else had done in two weeks. Col. INGALLS was sent forward to Ship Point to organize the dépôt of supplies for the army before Yorktown. To all who first saw the bay and shore at Ship Point, the difficulty of supplying an army then in immediate need seemed appalling. It looked as if it would take months to effect a landing of the stores then afloat in the bay. Observers looked, and wondered when the work would begin, and some of the Washington officials came away from a visit to Ship Point almost in despair for Gen. McCLELLAN's army. But while the terror was spreading for the fate of the army, Col. INGALLS was putting off tons upon tons of stores, two miles nearer the army than Ship Point; and horses in the camps of the army were foraging bountifully, while croakers were wondering when a bale of hay would be brought to shore at Ship Point.

Now, one other word about this officer, and I will be through. He is invaluable to the service—worth his weight in gold. He deserves promotion, and would have had it long since, but for the singular fact that his superior officers, who draw higher pay, *could not spare him*; for if *he* left, whom could they get to do his work? So it happens that Col. INGALLS goes unappreciated by his Government, to serve the convenience of those who rank him. He is too valuable to be promoted. If he had been less useful, he would long since have been a Brigadier.

While on this topic, let me advert to a similar case, that of Capt. GRIFFIN, of GRIFFIN'S Battery. A more gallant man or accomplished artillerist our service does not afford. At Bull Run, his conduct was admirable, the management of his battery skillful and effective, the only disaster the fruit of a superior officer's order. In the transfer of the army to the peninsula, Capt. GRIFFIN'S value was appreciated, and he was assigned to the command of four batteries, (24 guns in all,) and put in the advance to clear the way between Fortress Monroe and Yorktown. ALLEN'S Battery, WERDON'S Battery, and MARTIN'S Battery, which, with GRIFFIN'S, marched through Big Bethel, and cleared that and every other rebel obstacle in the way of our army's march, were all directed by Capt. GRIFFIN; yet no one would suppose, from any of the accounts published, that he was the Commander of the four batteries. But such is the case. Capt. GRIFFIN has all the responsibilities of a Colonel's command and the care of the direction of twenty-four guns, and yet wears only the honors that the single battery may win that bears his name. He is worth to the army a dozen Brigadiers, but he is too useful to be promoted. If he were a Colonel even, as he should have been months ago, who would do *Capt.* GRIFFIN'S work—for after all, military men should do some work, as well as wear shoulder-straps! This quandary keeps Capt. GRIFFIN from the rank that is his due, and that was long since *promised to him*. I put on record these two cases of men eminently useful to their country, but eminently neglected; not by way of reproach to our Government, which doubtless intends some time to do them justice, but merely that their friends may know their merits are neither unobserved nor unhonored, in the midst of apparent indifference and neglect.

But an end to these reflections, made on shipboard to be recorded in future. Here we are in sight of Fortress Monroe! What a wilderness of masts piercing the sky! There is no other such spectacle outside of New-York harbor. It is evident at a glance that the *Merrimac* has not done any extensive damage to our fleet. As we near the port, however, we find that every vessel is anchored outside of the mouth of the harbor. A rapid count sums up over a hundred schooners in the huddle, while the crescent front towards the bare harbor is a row of heavy dark steamers, gunboats and men-of-war, all with clouds of steam spinning away from their scape-pipes, showing their readiness for action and their expectancy of it. The *Monitor* stands far forward in the channel, the champion of all the rest. The house-tops of Old Point Comfort are covered with spectators. The rigging of the outlying schooners are similarly filled. A Sabbath silence prevails over all. Its effect is like that of the stillness that precedes the outburst of a terrible storm. Our Captain cast anchor in the outer circle of the fleet, and we sought the shore in a long-boat. I soon had on the wharf at Old Point my first view of the monster *Merrimac*, viewing her through a glass, as she lay anchored below Craney Island, with steam up, and the *Yorktown* and *Jamestown* disporting themselves one on either side.

The *Merrimac* is not correctly represented in the cuts of her hitherto published in the illustrated papers. She is longer than usually shown, and appears not so high above water. She appears not black, but of a rust color. Altogether she inspires profound respect, with a shade of terror, in one who looks on her as an enemy. When I looked at our vast flock of schooners outside the Roads, huddling together, with their white wings folded, and then at the long rusty creature that turned about so viciously in the waters ahead, I could compare her to nothing but a huge copper-head snake, unbending its coils in a barn-yard, to the terror of all the young chickens resorting there; or, to change the figure, and look at her and her consorts alone, she appeared as the bully bufler of the ring, and the *Yorktown* and *Jamestown* as her bottle-holders and spongers—who basked her in bets, and called "time" in the fight.

YORK.

FROM GEN. HUNTER'S DEPARTMENT

A Trip to Beaufort—Scenery on the Route—Deserted Plantations—Ancient Fortifications—Appearance of Beaufort—The Palaces and Gardens—Air of Desolation—Absence of Hotel Accommodations—Brig.-Gen. Stevens.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
PORT ROYAL, S. C., Tuesday, April 1, 1862.

This morning opened cooler than yesterday—a strong breeze blowing from the sea. Gen. BENHAM proposed a visit to Gen. STEVENS at Beaufort, and I was glad to accept an invitation to join his party.

We expected to get off at 9 o'clock, but were delayed by the wind. The steamer *McClellan* had been ordered alongside the *Atlantic* to take us on board, and once there, found it nearly impossible to get clear. The breeze had swelled to a gale, and all attempts proved useless to get the *McClellan* away, till the pilot-boat *Potomac* had been brought up to tow us off. As it was, the wheel-house of the *McClellan* was badly broken by rasping against the *Atlantic*.

Steaming across the bay, towards the mouth of Port Royal River, we experienced the buffeting of a very rough sea—one great objection to Hilton Head as a landing—and consequently, to the founding of a city there, in the fact of its lying on a shore looking to the northeast, without any defence from the heavy winds that sweep down from that quarter. It is, in fact, a lee-shore during the prevalence of the severest storms. Bay Point which lies facing it, has a much better location for a landing, but is located on a small island, and is less accessible to the mainland.

On our way we passed the steam frigate *Wabash*, the ship of Flag-Officer DUPONT, which lies at anchor in the middle of the harbor. The streamer flying from her mast indicated the presence of the Flag-Officer on board, and as we passed her a message was transmitted to him from Gen. BENHAM. The *Wabash*, with her vast proportions and triple row of guns, looks the perfection of a wooden war-vessel, and fully justifies the anticipations formed from her gallant deportment during the bombardment of Forts Beauregard and Walker. One of her shattered masts, now repaired, bears the only perceptible scar of that memorable combat.

Beaufort lies some 15 miles north of Hilton Head, on the Beaufort River—a name for one of the innumerable inlets that penetrate and divide up this entire coast. After following Port Royal River some four miles, we strike across into Beaufort River, through another of these inlets. While in the former river we pass Paris Island on our left, and Helena Island on our right, the latter showing several plantations, with antique residences and rows of negro houses running out from the shore. One of these old mansions is surrounded by a splendid grove of orange trees, whose graceful shape and bright green foliage impart to it an air of elegance and taste. After entering Beaufort River, we see, on our right, the west shore of Ladies' Island, and on our left the east shore of Port Royal Island, on which lies the town of Beaufort, which, however, is yet hidden from sight by the winding course of the channel. As we steam up the river, however, we pass the noble plantation of Bishop SMITH, on our left, whose residence, located on gently rising ground, looks out eastwardly over the river, from amidst a grove of varied character, the finest we have seen. Near it stands his cotton-gin, and the steam machinery which operates it; and a little further away is a small church, nestling among trees, and erected with a special view to the spiritual needs of his colored chattels. The rebel bishop evacuated the premises in great haste on the approach of the Union troops, and the plantation is now in charge of a Government Superintendent, whose contraband forces we could see planting in the distance.

Still further on we discovered, on the same side of the river, the remains of some old fortifications supposed to have been erected by the Spaniards in the latter part of the sixteenth century; in the midst, a small building which must have been designed for a magazine. So, in succession, does one race and set of institutions give place to another, till the hour finally strikes for the domination of the Anglo-Saxon, developed and strengthened by the principles and practice of freedom and labor.

The first view of Beaufort is pleasing in the extreme. The coast here is so indented as to give a mile of southern exposure; and on this spot the town is built. A fine street runs along the shore, lined on the north side by elegant residences, looking out on the water, and surrounded by groves and gardens which give them an indescribable charm. Among these houses there are pointed out to me the houses of the Rhetts, the Barnwells, the Fullers, the Elliots, who figure conspicuously among the first families of South Carolina. Many of them are shaded by spacious verandahs, sometimes partially inclosed by green lattice-work, which, by excluding the sunlight and admitting the breeze, still further tempers the semi-torrid heats, which not even the umbrage of our orange trees, live oaks and magnolias can fully subdue. As the *McClellan* cast anchor in front of the town, and sent us off in boats, we discovered an occasional group of ladies welcoming us with smiles from the balconies; worthy successors of the accomplished, but rebellious dames of South Carolina, who had drunk in treason with the odor-laden air of those gardens, and, inspired by either fear of deserved punishment or a hatred of the Government outrunning all reason, had fled in haste from the approaching flag of their country, leaving furnished mansions and yards bright with flowers in bloom, to tempt the hardships of outlawry and exile.

During the two hours which Gen. BENHAM consumed in his visit to Gen. STEVENS, and in a review of the troops of occupation, I amused myself in another way. I strolled through the streets, mostly ankle-deep in sand, entered some of the houses, now in possession of loyal occupants, and visited the public square, where are pitched the tents of a Michigan regiment, (the Eighth,) and near which are quartered the New-York Seventy-ninth, (Highlanders,) the Pennsylvania Fiftieth, and the First Regiment Massachusetts Cavalry. This square is surrounded and shaded by a grove of the most magnificent live oaks I have ever seen, and facing it are some fine houses, among them that of Ex-Gov. BARNWELL.

Notwithstanding the presence of our troops, and the partial occupation of the houses of Beaufort, a new comer is struck with the painful air of desolation that prevails. He feels that he treads the streets and sits in the saloons of a deserted city. This wholesale hegira of an entire population, flying before the approach of brethren who desire them no harm, leaves a sting behind it. My prevailing sensation was one of melancholy, on seeing promiscuously huddled in the offices and private quarters, rosewood pianos and mahogany sideboards, with immense mirrors, fine sofas, elegant toilet bureaus and costly tables.

In the Quartermaster's office—a spacious room looking out through a broad verandah and shaded yard upon the water—I saw a piano, a large book-case, a venerable old full-length clock, an elegant mahogany extension dining-table, and a splendid mirror, besides the usual complement of sofas, chairs, and *etageres*. Here, it would seem, meet the characteristics of the parlor, the dining-room, the library, and the *boudoir*.

I went also to see the *last man*—the solitary remnant of the vanishing population of Beaufort—the veritable Mr. WILCOX, who, being a Massachusetts man, was sharp enough to remain and make money by selling goods, instead of running away and losing all. A friend with me wished to make a purchase, and his was the favored place.

While looking about the town, it was no unusual thing for a carriage and pair to dash past, with a driver in military dress, and a lady in silks. These equipages were found here by our troops, in the stables, ready for use. The lady of Gen. STEVENS is particularly pleased with the possession of a span of ponies, so well broken that she drives them without the slightest apprehension.

Of the books found here, a good deal of surprise is excited that so large a proportion should be of a religious character. Some have drawn from this circumstance an opinion highly favorable to the piety of the ex-residents; but others discover evidences of the greater part of the libraries having been removed, while these holy volumes have been left *as rubbish!*

The furniture and loose property here, as on the plantations, not needed for use, has been gathered up by the Government agent, and is by him being shipped North to be sold. Occasionally, a house is permitted to be occupied by civilians not connected with the army; as in the instance of a Mr. FORBES, of Boston who, desiring to remain here on account of health, has gone to housekeeping with his wife. The popular and efficient agent of Adams' Express Company, Col. STINSON, is also an occupant, with some others, of one of the finest houses in Beaufort. Mr. LEWIS, of Boston, an enterprising and liberal merchant, who supplies the Government with fresh meat, also uses one of these residences as a store. This gentleman, by the way, has done the army and the public here a great service by bringing down a supply of ice, which will be incalculably useful as well as luxurious, in the fervent days which we feel to be approaching.

Should any person not in the Government service be tempted to visit Beaufort, let him first ascertain whether he has interest enough with any of the officers to secure quarters and rations, or consider whether he can live on air and sleep on the ground. A stranger in Beaufort, to-day, must do both, or intrude on the privacy of some unfortunate resident. Not only has Gen. STEVENS forbidden the opening of a hotel here, but he will not even permit the existence of an eating-house; a stringency of authority which seems to me to be totally groundless, and which might much better be exerted in some other direction. The excuse is, a fear of the sale of liquor; a singular reason to emanate from such a quarter; but if the General, having the full power to dictate and enforce conditions, cannot regulate so trifling a matter, he must lack something of the administrative ability needed in such a command. At Hilton Head, the case is so much the better as that we have an eating-house; but a hotel would be a public blessing in both places.

The *McClellan's* whistle began to scream at 5 o'clock, and the signal gathered in the visitors, who were scattered about the town. The mode of passing between the steamers and the shore is by means of boats, which land at an old boat-house which stands on the edge of the low water shore. It is an octagonal structure, resting on piles, with stairs reaching down to the water, and connecting, by a ricketty old foot-bridge, with the dry land, and is haunted by an *Afrite* of native origin, whose hair curls in little hillocks over his skull, and whose intensity of color tones down the garish brightness of the most brilliant day. I think him a fit genius of the place; for the air always seems shaded and cooled by his presence. He has a physiognomy unlike any American negro—massive, sharp, and well-lined—and he speaks Congo, or some cognate tongue, with infinitely more fluency than he discourses English. He is an accomplished boatman, and at present in the service of the Government; but laudably employs his spare time in raking up and selling the abundant oysters, whose violated shells meet the eye in heaps on every side.

About 5½ o'clock we are on board. The General and his Staff have climbed up the side of the steamer, and are now reviewing the shore from the deck; the ladies, with hands filled with gorgeous bouquets, rifled from the secesh gardens which they have visited, are chattering gaily with their attendant cavaliers, and ready to return. A last shriek from the whistle—some coquetting on the part of the machinery, the wheels moving in all sorts of queer ways—and the boat, with some trouble, is turned about, and we steam gaily down the river, anchoring at a respectful distance from the *Atlantic* when we arrive at Hilton Head, and go on board in the midst of a sea that wets us through before we get there.

WEDNESDAY, April 2.

This day has been dedicated to dullness. Gen. BENHAM had intended to leave this morning on the *Cosmopolitan*, for Fernandina and Jacksonville, on the Florida coast; and on this expedition, which was to be one of inspection, and would consume three or four days, I had thought seriously of accompanying him. But the trip has been postponed, and Gen. HUNTER and he took the opportunity to pay a visit of ceremony to Flag-officer DUPONT, on the *Wabash*. In to this strictly and severely military enterprise I did not attempt to intrude, and occupied my time alternately in preparing my dispatches for the approaching departure of the *Atlantic*, in studying negro character on shore, and in watching the soldiers fishing for crabs from the side of the pier. The last exercise furnished some amusement, for the indignation of the crab, when caught, was in strong contrast with the complacency of the captor, who would proceed, with great composure, to remove a claw for fish-bait. The day finally wore away, and the evening reduced me to the necessity of a game of *euchre* with three Boston gentlemen, including Capt. ELDRIDGE and his brother, in which, of course, playing with Bostonians, it was impossible for me not to gain instruction, as well as amusement. The brother of our Captain—JOHN by name, Jack-tar as his friends call him—is the personification of an old salt, uniting in himself the most piquant qualities of *Falstaff* and *Capt. Cuttle*. He is in command of the pilotboat *Potomac*, and the appearance anywhere of his jolly face and generous bulk, is a signal for the flight of dullness and blue devils.

THURSDAY, April 3.

The morning I spend in writing up my matter; the afternoon in a trip on the *McClellan* to Beaufort, whither she goes to carry Gen. STEVENS, and bring back his wife, who is to sail on the morrow in the *Atlantic*. Gen. STEVENS is not a man of prepossessing manners, and yet he secures a certain kind of popularity among his soldiers. He has a reputation for ability which soldiers, like other men, highly respect. He is said to be very passionate, and often abusive, to his subordinates; his habits not being above reproach in other things. My impression is, however, that his brigade are satisfied with his command.

It is dark before we get back to the *Atlantic*, and having my dispatches to complete, the day with me closes as it began, in writing.

J. M. W.

A Negro Conventicle—The Rev. Abraham Murchison—Trip to Seabrook—The Drayton Plantation—The Elliott Plantation—Rose and Her Family—A Negro Bayoneted—The Contrabands at Seabrook—A Human Phenomenon—Cotton Planting—The Bombardment of Fort Pulaski to Commence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
PORT ROYAL, S. C., Monday, April 7, 1862.

I went last evening to meeting in the negro quarter. The large room in which it was held was well filled, and by negroes, excepting some fifteen or twenty soldiers and white civilians. The preacher was Rev. ABRAHAM MURCHISON, who follows the Apostolic example of earning his daily bread by temporal work, and who at present honors "the mess," by serving as chief cook. ABRAHAM is a remarkable negro, and is often compared to Mrs. STOWE'S ideal "Uncle Tom." His sermon was marked by considerable originality and a closeness of logic that surprised me; and the evident sincerity of his ministrations gave it an interest which does not always attend more pretentious efforts.

His congregation was attentive and decorous. A large majority were men, owing, I suppose, to the preponderance of males here demanded by the prosecution of Governmental business. All were decently dressed; some of the women indulging in jewelry and hoops that might have excited the admiration of those of pale complexion. The distinguishing feature in their dress was the turban, which is generally worn, and with a good deal of grace, giving to them an oriental and picturesque appearance. These head-dresses are of all colors, from the neutral tint up to the flaming red, and not unfrequently combining half a dozen colors in a plaid. The fashionable bonnet of the white woman has not yet secured any extensive introduction; though, amongst a class of ladies indifferent to the preservation of their complexions, I judge that an article so well adapted to expose the features will not fail eventually to achieve a great popularity.

It is a noteworthy fact that, though there are at Hilton Head many hundreds of white civilians, yet this colored church is the only one here.

This ABRAM is a character. From the members of the mess which enjoy his services I hear many anecdotes and opinions, which go to show him to be a man of very considerable intelligence and ability. His influence over the negroes here is immense, and the Generals in command do not despise his aid. A few days ago, he was sent for by Gen. HUNTER, at which ABRAM was filled with the greatest "extonishment." "Dat General," said he, afterward, "is smart—he got an eye dat looks troo a man. When he looked at me, I thought his eye go clean troo me—I tout I could see it behind me. Dat a berry smart General, sah; I know he be a fightin' General, by he looks!"

A few Sabbaths since, one of the chaplains preached at the negro meeting, after which ABRAM followed in a few remarks. "I was berry glad," said he, "to hear de brudder speak so well of de 'postle Paul. 'Postle Paul was a good man; he was a educated man, and was acquainted wid all de arts and sciences, havin' been rared up at de feet of old Doctor Gamaliel."

I heard this morning a statement that told decidedly against the industry and good conduct of the negro laborers. An officer of high position, and an entirely candid man, assured me that he was credibly informed that the negroes employed in coaling our vessels at Seabrook were lazy and insubordinate, and were guilty of gross impudence to the Government overseer. So, as I was proposing a ride in the afternoon, I went with Mr. WILSON over to Seabrook (some seven or eight miles from here, on Skull Creek) to ascertain the fact. You may judge of my surprise when the overseer informed me, with emphasis, that the negroes under his supervision were the best hands he had; that they were industrious, civil and obedient, and that he desired the Government to give him negroes for all the labor needed there. He has now 26, and has asked for more. He says they are not as quick and intelligent as white laborers, but very steady and reliable. For a while last Winter—I think some two months—they did not get pay for their work, and were discontented, but, now that they are paid and fed, all complaint has ceased. By the way, this back pay is still withheld, to our disgrace and the injury of the laborers.

I also talked with some of the hands whom I saw at work, and they expressed satisfaction with everything but the withholding of their back pay. They wish, they say, to procure clothes for their families; and seem to begin to feel the responsibility of self-support.

The ride to Seabrook was one of great interest and novelty. In leaving the fort, we passed through several lines of pickets, indicating a good state of discipline, and near the tents of the soldiers, mostly surrounded with young evergreen trees, giving the appearance of both taste and comfort. We also went through the old rebel camp, remains of which are numerously visible. Cantering along through the deep sand, which makes this point of the island seem a Sahara, we presently struck a road running along the east edge of a pine forest; and turning to the right hand, were presently on the plantation of Gen. DRAYTON, the rebel commander here when the place was taken. Evidently, a good deal of taste and care had once been bestowed upon it. Our approach to the house was through a pleasant avenue of trees, with negro huts ranged on each side, around and in which were innumerable little darkies and some women, nearly all ducking their woolly heads and rolling up their protruding eyes, whenever they saw themselves observed. The plantation-house itself faces on Broad River, so that we approached it in the rear. Like all these residences, it is surrounded by trees and shrubbery, among which are majestic live-oaks, just growing green in their tops, and from whose branches swing long masses of the moss which we use in the North for beds; symmetrical cedars, dense and dark; and rich, glossy-foliaged fig and orange-trees, many of them just opening into blossom. The air was fragrant with the perfume of roses and other flowers, unknown to me by name, which were visible on every side. A circular road runs down to the beach, between which and the house is interposed a hedge of privet, luxuriant and untrimmed; in fact, the whole place shows clearly that of late years it has lacked the hand of care.

On this plantation was found a cotton-gin, with a steam-engine in good condition, excepting the loss of a shaft, which the engineer (a negro) said had been taken to the fort for a ramrod, and which Mr. WILSON was enabled to find and replace. This machine has already ginned all the cotton here, and is now being changed to a sawmill, till needed for the new crop.

Our ride was now continued through a dense forest of small pines, but tall and straight, and which are being made useful, as the numerous stumps testify. After some three or four miles, we again emerged, upon the cultivated fields of the Elliot plantation—the house of which appeared on our right. We found this a still finer place than the Drayton; the live oaks were magnificent in size and shape, and the beech, sandy, clean and spacious.

We saw here a family, consisting of a black woman named ROSE, and six mulatto children, the oldest a girl of nine years, one of twelve years, having been unavoidably left in Savanna. ROSE was the slave of a Mr. JAMES GARRETT, of Bluffton, S. C., who was the father of her children. It seems that he had always been a kind master; and before his death, which occurred some two years since, had manumitted the whole family, and provided for their support. Evidently, ROSE entertained for him a good deal of affection and respect; but, on the war breaking out, she had been impelled to flight by an instinct of fear, and had succeeded in safely accomplishing the journey, with the six young children with her. She is a woman of intelligence and good appearance, and I think contemplates returning to her old home, and asserting her claim to the property left her, as soon as the National authority shall have become re-established in that region.

On this plantation there has been some trouble with the negroes; they have been reported lazy and impudent. As we were preparing to go, Mr. BLAKE, the Superintendent, came in, and from him we learned the facts. It seems that the negroes had not been able to get their rations from the Government, and black men, like white, have an aversion to working without food. One "boy" had been impudent and disobedient, and when Mr. BLAKE ordered a soldier to enforce obedience, the latter had fixed his bayonet and run it through the negro's side, narrowly missing a vital part, and would have fixed on him but for the physical interference of the Superintendent, by whom such an enforcement of obedience was not contemplated, and who was greatly pained by the occurrence. In the evening he took the boy alone and gave him a plain, kind talk, which melted him to tears, and accomplished what the bayonet failed to do. Mr. BLAKE has, to-day, been to Gen. BENHAM'S quarters, and procured authority to draw the necessary rations, and he does not anticipate any further difficulty. He reports the negroes sluggish and not overmuch given to industry, but thinks they will improve under proper training.

As we passed on to Seabrook, we saw the hands on this plantation putting in cotton-seed, under the supervision of another Superintendent, Mr. PRICE. They looked downcast and somewhat sullen. It is thought that Mr. PRICE may not have found his proper vocation, in assuming their management, and I am inclined to think that his influence is not improving. The cotton-seed is placed in the furrow between last year's ridges, and the earth brought down over it by the stroke of an immense, long-handled hoe. The soil being almost as light as ashes, the operation is not difficult.

Seabrook we found a pleasant little village, flanked with two rows of negro houses, running back, and a wide, open space, of perhaps thirty rods, between. At one of these houses we saw a little girl whose hands, head, eyes and mouth in their motions imitate those of a turtle. Her mother states that some time before the birth of this child she was very badly frightened by a turtle, and to this cause she ascribes the sad phenomenon.

TUESDAY, April 8.—Generals HUNTER and BENHAM go to-day, at 12 o'clock, to Tybee, to superintend in person the bombardment of Fort Pulaski, which will commence to-morrow morning at 5 o'clock. Of course your correspondent goes along; and he trusts that his next letter may be dated from Savannah, though, with the troops at command, he "don't see it."

J. M. W.

GEN. BRENNAN'S COMMAND.

Affairs at Pensacola—Stories of a Deserter—Destruction of Saw-Mills—Abandonment of Mobile and Apalachicola—Refugees from Tampa—From New-Orleans.

KEY WEST, Fla., Wednesday, April 9, 1862.

The steamship *Philadelphia* has this morning arrived from Fort Pickens, bringing as passenger a gentleman who made his escape from Pensacola, from whom I obtain the fullest confirmation of the reported abandonment of that city. He says he has been residing there, and that the inhabitants are all gone from both Pensacola and Milton, the adjoining town, some miles distant, where were some very extensive lumber-mills, which the rebel military have burned, together with about 2,000,000 feet of lumber. It is believed that many of these mill-owners were not Secessionists—yet all are made to suffer alike in this work of destruction. These lumber-mills have been the greatest element of wealth at Pensacola, have furnished employment to large numbers of men, and been the means of acquiring great wealth to the owners. My informant states that the rebels have removed all the heavy guns from the forts and Navy-yard, which they have mined and prepared for blowing up. For this chivalrous work they have left one regiment only of their forces, who, no doubt, like true Secessionists, will complete the devastation of the towns also when they shall be threatened with attack.

It is hoped Major ARNOLD will occupy the town, and cut off the retreat of the regiment. By the same arrival we learn also that Mobile has been evacuated by the removal of all the troops into the interior, leaving only the inhabitants for its defence. Also, that Apalachicola has been entirely abandoned.

A wrecking vessel of this port returned, on Wednesday, the 2d inst., with the Captain, crew, rigging, anchors, &c., from the wreck of the British bark *Director*, Capt. MCNEILL, from Jamaica, bound to London, with sugar and rum, and wrecked on the Florida Reef, about four miles from Carysfort Reef Lighthouse. The cargo of this wreck (before reported) has been mostly saved by the continued efforts of the bark's crew, aided by the wreckers. But it is our sad duty to report the loss of four of these men while engaged in this laudable work, viz.: CHARLES LEBUDE, (Prussian,) WILLIAM HOBURN and BENJAMIN BOSWELL, (English,) of the ship's crew, and JOHN BAKER, one of the wreckers of Key West, who left the wreck one week previous in a small boat, and went to the lighthouse, but four miles away, to obtain some provisions which they were in need of. On their return they were drifted out into the gulf by the strong current, and lost to sight. Heavy squalls springing up, it is presumed their boat capsized, and they were all lost, as nothing has since been seen or heard of any of the men or of the boat. The cargo of the wreck is damaged some, and will probably be sold to pay salvage.

Three refugees arrived here on Wednesday night, the 2d instant, from Tampa, Fla., having made the distance of nearly 300 miles in an Indian canoe, about 16 feet long, subsisting mostly on sweet potatoes and pumpkins. These men were in June last captured by the rebels while engaged in fishing off the coast of Florida, in a smack bound to this city, and have been ever since detained at the former place, living in a precarious manner. They represent the rebels as growing more and more desperate, refusing rations to their prisoners who are unwilling to enlist in the rebel cause, and threatening them with violence. To avoid being arrested, they were induced to make escape in the manner related, incurring many and serious dangers in getting away from the land of Dixie, to find again the protection of the Old Flag.

A pleasant sight was enjoyed by our citizens on Thursday afternoon, in the approach to the naval wharf of a fleet of boats from the *Niagara*, with about 200 marines and sailors, armed for drill, accompanied by an excellent band. The sailors wore blue pants and white shirts; the marines were in full uniform. Line was soon formed in most excellent order, when they marched through the principal streets to the parade-ground of the Ninety-first Regiment N. Y. Volunteers, where two hours were occupied in drill and evolutions. The precision in the movements of these fine, athletic young men, was a rich treat to all who saw them. At sunset they embarked for the ship, the band playing National airs.

A paper called the *New Era* was issued for the first time on Saturday, the 5th, by some of the officers of the Ninetieth Regiment New-York Volunteers. They are laboring under some difficulty from want of proper materials and type, and particularly from lack of the latter, which they have obtained from the office of the late rebel *Key of the Gulf*.

Thirty cases of small pox have taken place among those members of the Seventh New-Hampshire Regiment which arrived at Fort Jefferson, Tortugas, in the ship *Tycoon*. The invalids have all been removed to a hospital on one of the adjoining islands, and are thought to be in a fair way of recovery.

On the 2d, the gunboat *Sachem*, Capt. F. A. SEARS, arrived from Port Royal, expecting to find here Capt. GUERDIS, of the Coast Survey, but he had left a few days previous, on the *Connecticut*, for Ship Island. The *Sachem* got supplied with coal, and after some difficulty with the crew, proceeded on Saturday, the 5th, for the Gulf.

By an arrival on Saturday, the 5th, from Havana, we receive a New-Orleans *Picayune*, of March 29, giving an account of the battle at Winchester, stating the rebel force at 3,500, and the Federal force engaged 18,000, with 12,000 in reserve. Gen. SHIELDS, it says, was badly wounded, and had to have his arm amputated. Result of the battle satisfactory to our Government. Not one word about the mortar fleet or gunboats known to be in the Mississippi, nor any remark having reference to their cause of encouragement or otherwise. A desperate case. Passengers by this arrival report the arrival at Havana of the rebel steamer *Austin*, from Berwick Bay, with 1,150 bales cotton; also, the schooner *Independent*, from New-Orleans, with cotton. The rebel steamer *Vanderbilt*, Capt. SMITH, which ran the blockade, has been wrecked on the Coast of Florida, and vessel and cargo were totally lost, together with some of the passengers and crew.

One of the certain results of this war will be to give a new impetus to Northern enterprise, whenever the success of our army and navy shall restore the protection of the old flag. Some enterprising New-Yorkers, cognisant of the business openings on this island, are now discharging their first cargo of ice, lumber, provisions, &c., and are also putting up a complete building for a warehouse. We are glad to see this, and hope the time is approaching when the unholy wharf and warehouse monopoly that has so long and exclusively ruled and dwarfed the business of this island will be broken up, as an outrage against individual rights. Let there be free scope for competition, and all combinations broken up that stand in the way of this natural right.

The health of the island continues to be excellent; no deaths among our native population, and but few among the three thousand unacclimated persons among us, and those are mostly from bilious and typhoid fevers. I will give the names of those who have died in the brigade since landing here, three months ago, viz.:

Lieut. H. H. BUSH, of Company F, Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, of typhoid fever, 31st of March; was buried with military and Masonic honors in the soldiers' burying-ground. *Nineteenth Regiment New-York Volunteers*—Privates John Stettwell, Geo. Adams, Co. I; Lyman B. Dewey, Henry Davis, Co. E; John Ferris, Co. C. *Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers*—Privates Frank Watt, Co. H; Andrew Bellar, Co. A; Henry Beltz, Co. B; Amandes Long, Co. R; Edwards Bortetman, Co. F.

There had also been some deaths in the Ninety-first Regiment, but I have failed to obtain the names in time for this mail.

Most of these cases are said by the surgeons to have resulted from exposure by sleeping outside of their tents in the night air, and by too much indulgence in tropical fruits. The three regiments now here form a fine body of well drilled soldiers, and their only serious trouble is that they can find no enemies to fight, and fear that they may have to go home without either scars or glory.

The transport ship *City of New-York* passed our harbor on the 7th with troops for ship Island, and being spoken by the pilotboat *Oriental*, sent in a large mail for the North, and reported passing a steamer the day previous off Indian Key, Fla., which refused to show any colors, or make any communication. They were both standing south.

DOMESTIC CORRESPONDECE

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Censorship of the Press—General Reception Day at the War Office—Obligations of the Government to the Newspapers.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 12, 1862.

If in the minds of any very amiably disposed persons there should linger any doubts about the justice of your late pungent editorial on the "War-Censorship Nuisance," let them read the following, and see what onerous restrictions are imposed on the loyal Press of the country:

On Thursday, the 3d of April, a number of gentlemen connected with the leading papers of the North, East and West, who had remained in Washington until the various *corps d'armées* were ready to assume the offensive, called on the Secretary of War and asked for a "pass." An official called their attention to a late order, restricting all but those in the "military service" from having any admission within the lines of the army of the Potomac, or any other army. Intimations were thrown out that perhaps the order might be modified so as not to include army correspondents who presented undoubted credentials. Each one who obtained an interview was invited to call again. I sought the august chambers of the War Office four consecutive days, and each time the answer was given me, "Come again, we have not decided this important point," etc. On Monday, the 6th of April, the War Secretary sees everybody. Amid the jostling crowd there was a Confederate artillery officer who wished to obtain an exchange; he was told the Government had nothing to do with these exchanges; they were purely individual affairs. Then there came a woman whose husband had gone down the Potomac, and forgot to allot her anything; she was very earnest in impressing upon the Secretary's mind that she was legally married, and wanted to show him her marriage documents. Then came a loyal citizen from a disloyal State, who wanted an office, he didn't care what. Most of the crowd wanted offices, and had a very eager, wolfish and rapacious look. One was forced to think of wolves in connection with their aspect. In this supplant crowd were the men who shape the thoughts and actions of the people, asking as a favor that which they should demand as a right. After all this delay and circumlocution, I was politely informed by the Secretary of War that he had nothing at all to do with the matter; I must see Mr. SANDFORD, who had been appointed a Colonel of Military Intelligence, and was to be obeyed accordingly. It is about as easy to find a needle in a hay-stack as this new official. His labors are so severe, and he is so summoned hither and thither, that with the strongest desire to oblige the Press, and the utmost amenity of manner, yet when one wants him he can't find him. Six days after my first application, I managed to catch the Military Supervisor and Colonel of Military Intelligence, and he promised to arrange the matter for me if I would submit to a "parole;" in other words, if any inadvertent *lapsus pennal* should occur, either through the types or myself, why I would immediately be deprived of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," as a deliberate violator of the 57th Article of War.

In making these strictures, I wish it to be distinctly understood that I believe the entire country owes a debt of gratitude to EDWIN M. STANTON. He found the War Office a vast Golgotha of contracts; corruption lifting itself everywhere, and the whole Department demoralized. He has infused fresh life into its numerous bureaux, and has wielded the *bâton* of office with an able, uncorruptible and unflinching hand. His war orders have been models of military brevity, and their sonorous periods have sent a vivid thrill through the whole National heart. But in attempting to regulate the loyal Press, he has attempted something quite beyond his province. It requires as much ability to wield the complex machinery of a great journal as to control the destinies of a great nation, and it is not politic, it is not judicious, it is not wise, it is not *safe*, for any man to attempt to restrain the loyal Press in any way, shape, kind or description.

A year ago this very day, 10,

...under John A. Dahlgren, United States Navy, our service is indebted for his great practical skill, his extensive knowledge of ordnance, and his untiring energy in searching out and testing every new theory adapted to gunnery. A more cautious man we have never had, which the following incident shows: After the success of the *Monitor* over the *Merrimac* it was suggested that Capt. DAHLGREN should at once go to work and manufacture twenty-inch guns. With characteristic prudence, he informed our legislators that such a thing could not be done without testing them gradually, which could be accomplished by increasing the size inch by inch, and by taking sufficient time to prove them; but to have them made at once the projected size it would be highly dangerous to use them. Perhaps not four in the whole delegation of Senators and Congressmen know even the rudiments of artillery; hence, it were better for them to follow the advice of a practical man who has devoted nearly all his life to the science of gunnery in all its branches. This practice battery mounts six or seven rifled guns of various calibre, besides inventors have been kindly allowed room for their ordnance, for the purpose of testing it. The day your correspondent visited the battery a new steel gun, manufactured at Fitchburgh, Mass., was being tested. It was a Sawyer ten-pounder, made for the purpose of testing his projectiles. Mr. SAWYER was present himself, and brought a number of his projectiles of various calibre, which were fired from the different guns in battery. In consequence of the blockade of the Potomac being raised, not more than sixty shots can be fired per diem, as vessels are continually passing up and down, and great caution has to be used, Capt. DAHLGREN allowing no shots to be fired when any vessels are in sight between the two points, and the consequence is that sometimes the gunners cannot fire scarcely once an hour between sunrise and sunset. When the wind does not blow too hard, a canvas screen or target is put up at about 1,800 yards distance, and the firing is directed at that, often with great accuracy. The 9-inch Dahlgren gun is fired quite often with various projectiles, and every gun manufactured must be submitted to a thorough test before being placed in battery or on shipboard, consequently when once thoroughly tested the gun may be considered safe in proper hands. The old theory of bursting guns to test their strength has long since exploded, and more attention is paid to the casting of iron and the relative strength of gunpowder, which show by gradual experiments the safety and utility of the ordnance used. The 9 and 11-inch shell guns are cast at the West Point and Fort Pitt foundries, the latter foundry turning out the best guns manufactured in the Union. There are some at the yard manufactured at the Tredegar Foundry in Richmond, Va., but these guns are not safe, and it will be remembered that most of the heavy rebel ordnance used at Columbus and Fort Donelson, which burst, were from these latter works. The beautiful brass boat howitzers, with wrought iron carriages were manufactured at this yard under the immediate supervision of Capt. DAHLGREN, and for a light gun are the handsomest and best in the service. But one of the greatest objects of curiosity to be seen on the gun battery is the English rebel gun. This immense gun, which stands second in battery, was manufactured at the Low Moor Works in England, bearing on its surface the date of 1861. It is a rifled iron piece, with heavy wrought band shrunk on the breech, and weighs something over 10,000 pounds. It was fired a few times at a distance of 1,700 yards, but there was great variation in the shots, some falling as short as 1,200 yards. It has not been thoroughly tested, but it is the opinion of the Captain that it is not altogether safe, and he increases the charges very moderately, not firing it often. It was captured at the Evansport rebel batteries, and when found had its muzzle plugged with shot wedged and spiked with rat-tail files. It is said that the workman employed to spike it worked two days at it, and after all did not do his work effectually. A number of conical shells, unfilled, were brought to the Navy-yard with it, and a few have been fired. It will remain in battery for the inspection of the curious for the present. At Capt. DAHLGREN'S quarters your correspondent was shown a shell which the *Monitor* fired at the *Merrimac*, also some of the *Merrimac's* shells, sent to him by the gallant Capt. WORDEN. At the gun practice on yesterday several officers of the English Coldstream Guards stood outside the line of sentries.

The daily practice of young men—ordnance students—at the gun-battery, brings forth for the navy many scientific gunners. The gunners for the navy are supplied from this school, which is scientifical as well as theoretical, as every one has a chance of promoting himself by prompt attention to his business. The strictest attention to business is required, and a daily practice from sunrise to sunset cannot fail, in a short time, to make a man accurate and perfect as a marksman. Most of the young men on this battery are intelligent and studious, and each one tries to excel the other in practice. One young fellow of about twenty years of age, was distinguished for his accuracy of firing and his fine eye, who said to me, "Sir, I would I could go down on the Mississippi and get on one of these gunboats, so I could have a shot at the rebels. I think I could do something. As for staying on this gun-battery, I suppose it aids me, but I want to try some practice on a live target." It was too tame work for him; he wanted to be in the glorious fights which our gallant navy are daily participating in.

There is a good deal of fun in these gunners; for, like all sailors, they have an eye open for greenhorns. Woe be to the reporter who is found with note-book in hand, or to any stranger who asks too many questions. They gather around him, and with solemn face immediately begin to talk about gunnery in all its phases, giving him vague ideas, utterly devoid of correctness, taking pleasure to quiz him, and Mr. FOWLER, the gentlemanly Superintendent of gun-practice in the yard, tells me they know a reporter as soon as they see him. Yet with all this badinage, they do not neglect their business in the least, and may be counted upon as reliable men. So much for the Navy-yard and its school of gunnery. R.

KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

Collections for the Wounded—Confiscation of Contraband Goods—Popularity of Federal Securities, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, April 11, 1862.

Nearly $3,000 more for the wounded were collected here yesterday. Ward Committees to make and report daily collections, were appointed. Over two hundred applications as physicians and nurses were necessarily declined. Another steamer, chartered by our Mayor and Sanitary Committee, freighted with stores and bedding and carrying the Louisville and Frankfort delegations of surgeons and nurses, has left. Frankfort sends four surgeons and seven nurses. Two steamers from Cincinnati, with large delegations and abundant supplies, passed down yesterday morning. New-Albany, Madison, Evansville, and Mount Vernon, are doing their part. The Ohio is rising at the rate of four inches per hour, threatening a great flood.

Mr. A. H. SHERD, United States Marshal for the District of Kentucky, by direction of JAS. HARLAN, Esq., United States District-Attorney, comes out to-day with two dozen advertisements, notifying all concerned that extensive quantities of enumerated contraband goods and articles shipped from Louisville last September and October, are seized and forfeited to the United States, and in process of condemnation.

The *Weekly Messenger* resumes publication at Richmond, Madison County. Its platform is: Restore the Union, hang the leading traitors, pardon the people, and stand by the Constitution.

The Nashville *Patriot* has suspended, and the Nashville *Banner* may follow suit. The loyalty of the *Banner's* editor is gravely suspected. He is charged with not conforming to the spirit or letter of Gov. JOHNSON'S conditions.

The editor of the Memphis *Avalanche* is reported under arrest for being a member of a Union League there, and for complimenting the forbearance and clemency of the Lincoln officers and soldiers, and equinting at "submission to Yankee rule."

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, April 12, 1862.

Two more boats from Cincinnati, with doctors, nurses and supplies, passed here yesterday for Savanna. Pretty much all the cities and towns on both banks of the Ohio, from Pittsburgh to Cairo, are vieing with one another for the relief of our wounded on the Tennessee. Twelve soldiers have died here this week; forty-three at Munfordville and twelve at Woodsonville during March. The ladies of our Sixth Ward furnished, received and distributed during March, some twelve hundred hospital articles, twenty-four boxes hospital stores, three hundred and fifty tracts, and $110.

There is an increasing demand here for National funds. One of our first business firms, advertises this morning, for United States Government six per cent. Certificates of Loan. Coin commands in Memphis 60 to 80 per cent. premium. A Kentucky prisoner, at Camp Douglas, (who, like many others there, appears anxious to take the oath and return home,) writes: "I was in the Confederate army nine months, and in all that time received $30, and that at a discount of 40 per cent. That is all the South paid her soldiers."

Southern Rights ladies here boast of making up twevve hundred garments in less than two days, for their Donelson friends at Camp Morton.

Merchants from Southern Tennessee are purchasing here. Two hundred and twenty bales of cotton sold here yesterday at 18 to 20 cents.

Our Press favor the organization of a great Constitutional party, on the conservative, common and comprehensive basis of a vigorous prosecution of this war, for the sole end of reëstablishing the Government in its constitutional integrity, without directly or indirectly waging hostility against the constitutional rights of the States. They speak of our victory on the Tennessee as the most tremendous victory of the war, and of modern times, and as forever settling the fate of the rebel Confederacy.

The new Nashville Council is heartily loyal, is and backed by a whole-souled Union paper, the Nashville *Union*, started on the 10th, by S. C. MERCER, Esq., formerly of Hopkinsville, Ky. He states that the work of restoration in Tennessee progresses most cheeringly. PONTIAC.

AFFAIRS IN ILLINOIS.

The New Constitution—Municipal Politics in Chicago—Wendell Phillips and Parson Brownlow—Rebel Prisoners—Commercial Items—Adah Isaacs Menken Heenan.

CHICAGO, Sunday, April 6, 1862.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

The constitution, prepared by the recent State Convention, has at length been published. It is to be submitted for adoption or rejection at an election to be held on the Tuesday next after the third Monday in June. The sections relating to banking, to colored persons, and to the Congressional districts, are to be submitted separately.

The "Bill of Rights," which is embraced in article 2, is principally derived from the Constitution of the United States, and from the Declaration of Independence. A few innovations, however, are made. A Grand Jury of fifteen is provided for -twelve of whom are necessary to find a bill. All offences less than felony, whose punishment is by fine or imprisonment otherwise than in the penitentiary, are to be tried summarily, without the action of the Grand Jury. It is also declared "that the people of this State regard the union of the States, under the Federal Constitution, as permanent and indissoluble, from which no State has a constitutional right to withdraw or secede." Dueling is forbidden under pain of entire disfranchisement.

In the Executive Department, we are to have a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Attorney-General and Treasurer, who are to hold their offices for two years. The Senate is to be composed of thirty-three members, and the House of Representatives of one hundred and two. These latter are equal to the number of counties in the State; but several of the smaller counties are grouped together to form a representative district, while the larger ones have one or more members each. Cook County is allotted eight, and three Senators. The sessions of the Legislature are to be, as now, biennial, and the first election is to be held next November.

The judicial power of the State is vested in a Supreme Court of three Judges, sixteen Circuit Judges and a County Judge in each county. The Supreme Judges are to be elected in districts, and are to hold their offices for nine years, after the first term, which is to be three, six and nine years.

After 1870 the Legislature may provide for two additional Supreme Judges. The State has been divided into three Districts—the two Southern, having a population of about 450,000 each, and the Northern, 800,000. There has been a disgraceful gerrymander in this, as well as in the Legislative and Congressional appointments. In all these departments, I notice nothing out of the usual course.

General education is to be amply provided for. It is provided that the General Assembly shall encourage, by all suitable means, the promotion of intellectual, moral scientific and agricultural improvement, and a thorough, uniform and efficient system of free schools throughout the State. The election of a Superintendent of Public Instruction is also provided for.

The Legislature is also required to pass laws to establish a mechanics' lien, a homestead exemption law, and a law to exempt the property of married women, acquired before or after marriage, from all liability for the debts of the husband.

The article upon "Banking and Currency," is one upon which a fight may be expected. As it is submitted separately, however, it will not materially affect the main question upon the adoption of the Constitution itself. It provides that no bank of any description, for the issuing of bills, &c., shall hereafter be created in this State. The Convention enacted that this should take effect immediately, but little heed will be paid to it. It is also declared that no bank-bill of a less denomination than $10 shall be uttered or passed within this State; after 1864, none less than $20; and, after 1866, bills of all denominations are utterly prohibited. Think of that. The sovereign and independent State of Illinois going back to a metallic currency!

The "negro clause" provides that: "No negro or mulatto shall migrate or settle in this State after the adoption of the Constitution, or shall have the right of suffrage, or hold any office in this State." This is also to have a separate submission. Provision is made for the amendment of the Constitution in a manner similar to that of your State. The votes of the soldiers in the field are to be taken by a Commission appointed for that purpose. The other provisions do not differ materially from those found in nearly all the State Constitutions.

An article was inserted repealing the law appointing Police Commissioners for Chicago, and some other local enactments; but this will not be regarded, and litigation will, undoubtedly, grow out of it. It is computed that the new Constitution will increase the expenses of the State Government from $86,000, as at present, to $250,000.

Municipal politics begin to wax warm, as the election is soon to take place. JOHN WENTWORTH is the principal candidate for Mayor, and will probably be successful, unless his usual success in management fails him. What is termed the *Tribune* or ultra clique are for a regular Republican nomination, for the purpose of running "Long John" off the track. The Democrats have named M. W. FULLER, Esq., who is known principally as a member of the recent constitutional Convention, and as the author of the outrageous Representative apportionment of this City.

We are to have WENDELL PHILLIPS again, and Parson BROWNLOW, to lecture before the Young Men's Association. They are, just now, two lions, but entirely of a different breed. Both will draw crowds. BROWNLOW is to give us his great lecture on the rebellion leaders.

During the past week there have arrived two detachments of rebel prisoners at Camp Douglas—being of the sick and wounded captured at Fort Donelson. The deaths continue, and there has been no considerable abatement in the sickness. The whole number of deaths is 163, including two killed in fights among themselves. There have been several escapes, but nearly all have been retaken.

ADA ISAACS MENKEN, having succeeded in proving to a jury in the adjoining Country of McHenry, that she had been legally married to HEENAN, and that HEENAN had committed a divorcable offence in Chicago, obtained a decree of divorce last week, notwithstanding the "Boy's," vehement disclaimer that he was ever married. The case went by default.

Canal navigation is fully opened, and grain begins to arrive quite freely. The coasting trade on Lake Michigan has also commenced for the season, and we are looking for the breaking of the ice blockade at the Straits every day.

The pork-packing season has closed, and the results present the following figures:

Total receipt of hogs	783,500
Packed in Chicago	551,300
Shipped East	232,200

The figures for the past four years are as follows:

1858–9	179,600	1860–1	266,500
1859–60	151,800	1861–2	551,300

Cincinnati reports for the season, 473,267. The value of the hogs received in Chicago is estimated at $5,353,600. From this it will be seen that the pork trade has grown to huge dimensions with us. The number of cattle packed here is put down at 56,000, being an increase of 3,000 over last season. But a large number has been bought up on Government account, which is not included in the above.

Freights open more reasonable than was feared, and the prospect is that they will range much lower than last season, though the rates will not be fully established until navigation is open.

The weather is variable—an alternation of sun and rain, with freezing nearly every night; favorable for the maple-sugar districts. Immense quantities of this article—maple-sugar—have already appeared in our market, and the price is down to 10c.@11½c. for common.

Money matters quiet. Currency still continues equal to the demand. Exchange ¼@½ on New-York. Gold, 1½@2. Business quite active. Markets firmer, and an inclination to advance on agricultural products. Dwellings and business houses in demand, at advanced rates of return over last year.

FROM CANADA.

A Militia of 750,000 Men to be Immediately Organized.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

QUEBEC, Monday, April 7, 1862.

The Canadian Government recently appointed a Commission to report a plan for the better organization of the Adjutant-General's Department, and the best means of reorganizing the militia of the Province. The report has just been laid before Parliament. It commences with the following

PREAMBLE.

First—Canada presents a frontier upward of a thousand miles in extent, assailable by land or water at every point.

Secondly—She possesses a population of little more than 2,500,000 souls, (less than the population of London) thinly but unevenly scattered throughout her full extent.

Thirdly—The adjoining country is powerful, contains a population vastly superior in numbers to that of Canada, posssses great resources, and abounds with excellent means of communication, both by land and water, diverging from the heart of the nation, and leading to all the most vulnerable points on the front of this Province.

AMOUNT OF FORCE REQUIRED.

The Commission report that "in order to provide for an efficient force for the defence of the Province, we are of opinion that a far greater number of trained men will be required than have hitherto been sanctioned, and recommend the organization of an active force, amounting to about 50,000 men of all arms, with a reserve of the same number. A reference to the map of Canada will, we think, clearly point out that even this number of men would be insufficient, without the coöperation of a strong body of regular troops, and a powerful fleet of gunboats on the lakes."

COMPOSITION OF THE FORCE.

The minute details of the composition of the force are not worth reporting in the NEW-YORK TIMES. There are to be four officers, eighty-five non-commissioned officers and men, and forty-seven horses to each field battery; three officers, fifty non-commissioned officers and men, and fifty-three horses, to each troop of cavalry; thirty-seven officers, and eight hundred and four non-commissioned officers and men, to each active battalion of garrison artillery or infantry.

REGULATIONS CONCERNING OFFICERS.

On this subject the Commissioners report:

1. We suggest that all officers of the volunteer and regular militia be appointed by the Commander-in-Chief.

2. We also recommend, with a view of insuring the efficiency of corps of the volunteer and active regular militia, that field officers be selected who have served in the regular army, or who have acquired a sufficient knowledge of all military duties, according to the present system—their efficiency to be practically tested prior to their appointment.

3. That all gentlemen and officers, desiring to hold commissions in the active force, below the rank of field officers, be required to pass a practical military examination before a Board consisting of three officers, one being a field officer, prior to their appointment to the militia, and that in the first formation of the militia the officers of the Board shall be selected from the regular service.

4. We also recommend that promotion, as a general rule, shall take place by seniority; this rule being, always, subject to such deviations and exceptions as the Commander-in-Chief may think proper to make, on account of inefficiency, misconduct or other causes of irregularity; all officers, under the rank of field officers in the active force, to be required to pass a practical military examination before a Board consisting of three officers, one of them being a field officer, prior to their promotion; provided, also, that the Commander-in-Chief shall have the power to promote any officer, out of his turn, for distinguished gallantry in the field, or marked military capacity. [Thus preventing the election of officers by the companies, except *sub rosa*.]

REGULATIONS CONCERNING MEN.

Respecting the men, the Commissioners suggest:

1. That the men of the volunteer militia shall be enrolled for a period of 5 years.

2. That men of the regular militia shall serve 3 years in the active force.

3. That men of the regular militia shall, at the expiration of their term of service in the active force, pass into the reserve force and continue to be enrolled in that force for a further period of 3 years.

4. That the Sergeants of the volunteer and regular militia be encouraged, at the expiration of their first terms of service in the active force, to reëngage for a further period of 5 years in the volunteer militia or 7 years in the regular militia, receiving at the expiration of 10 years' service in the active force a gratuity of $40, and that any Sergeant, who may retire at the expiration of his first term of service, may be replaced by any Corporal who has completed his first period of service, such promoted Corporal to receive the same grant at the expiration of his 10 years' service. It being always understood that the above mentioned reëngagements, in both cases, shall be subject to the approval of the commanding officer of the corps.

PAY AND CLOTHING.

On this important subject, the Commission suggest—

1. That the officers receive $1 per day, and the non-commissioned officers and privates 50 cents per day during the period of training. The horses are to be paid for at the rate of $1 a day.

2. In active service, they are to have the same pay and allowances as the Queen's regular service.

3. Clothing is to be supplied to the regular militia, while training, and $3 a year per man to each man of the volunteer militia.

4. The usual time of training is to be from 14 to 28 days per annum, as the Commander-in-Chief directs.

The following is the skeleton of the forces that would thus be raised:

VOLUNTEER MILITIA IN UPPER CANADA.

Cities and Districts.	Field Batteries, 85 strong.	Troops Cavalry, 50 strong.	Bat Gar. Artill'y, 804 strong.	Bat. Infantry, 804 strong.	Total Strength.
Ottawa	1	—	—	½	489
Kingston	1	1	—	½	539
Toronto	1	1	1	1	1,743
Hamilton	1	—	—	1	889
London	1	—	—	½	489
Tot. V. F. in U. C.	5	2	1	3½	4,149

REGULAR MILITIA IN UPPER CANADA.

Military Districts.				
No. 1	—	—	2	1,608
No. 2	1	2	1	1	1,793
No. 3	—	1	1	2	2,462
No. 4	—	1	—	3	2,462
No. 5	—	1	—	4	3,266
No. 6	—	1	—	6	4,874
No. 7	1	3	1	2	2,647
No. 8	—	3	1	3	3,366
No. 9	—	2	—	1	904
Total Mil. in U. C.	2	14	4	24	23,382
Add Vol. in U. C.	5	2	1	3½	4,149
Total Force in U. C.	7	16	5	27½	27,531

VOLUNTEER MILITIA IN LOWER CANADA.

Cities or District.	Field Batteries, 85 strong.	Troops Cavalry, 50 strong.	Batt Gar. Artill'y, 804 strong.	Batt. Infantry, 804 strong.	Total Strength
Quebec	1	1	1	1	1,743
Montreal	1	2	1	3	3,401
T'l Vol. Force in L. C.	2	3	2	4	5,144

REGULAR MILITIA IN LOWER CANADA.

Military District.				
No. 1*	—	—	—	—
No. 2	—	—	2	1,608
No. 3	—	2	2	1,708
No. 4	—	—	1	804
No. 5	—	—	3	2,412
No. 6	—	2	2	2,512
No. 7	—	—	2	1,608
No. 8	—	—	3	2,412
No. 9	—	1	—	3	2,462
No. 10	1	3	—	2	1,843
Total Militia in L. C.	1	8	1	20	17,369
Add Vol't'rs in L. C.	2	3	2	4	5,144
Total Force in L. C.	3	11	3	24	22,513

* No. 1 Military District will furnish no men for the active force, but will be expected to register a large proportion of seafaring men.

REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

Force in U. Can.	7	16	5	27½	27,531
Force in L. Can.	3	11	3	24	22,513
Total F. in Prov.	10	27	8	51½	50,044
Add reserve	10	27	8	51½	50,044
Grand total					100,088

I have every reason to believe that, after Parliament here has passed a bill to legalize all these preparations, Hon. J. A. MACDONALD, Minister for Militia Affairs, will proceed to England to make a treaty with the Imperial Government to supplement our Provincial endeavors by a definite amount of Imperial aid.

AN AMEKICAN IMPOSTOR IN LONDON.—The London *Observer*, of March 15, says: "A rather tall, white-headed, gentlemanly-looking man, who refused his address, but gave the name of FITZ-SIMMONS CALHOUN, Captain in the American service, was charged at Bow-street with fraudulently obtaining £10 under the following circumstances: Mr. G. O. HALL, a gentleman possessed of large estates in Louisiana, said: I am at present staying at Norfolk-villas, Paddington. Last April I was residing in Gloucester-square. About that time the prisoner called, and said he was brother to a gentleman known to me in Paris by the name of MERRDITH CALHOUN. I invited him into my parlor, and in the course of our conversation he said that on his way from Sweden to London he had lost his pocket-book. He also said he wanted to go to Philadelphia, and asked me to lend him £10, and that when he got to Liverpool he should have some funds from Mr. BROWN, the shipper, and he would remit it the following day, or he would give me a bill on his brother in Paris. I lent him the £10, and he gave me an order. I never received the £10 again, and I afterwards heard he was an impostor, and for form sake, as I had a friend going to Paris, I got him to present it. Mr. CALHOUN was out, but his wife, who was at home, confirmed the report as to his being an impostor, by saying that they knew nothing at all of the prisoner. Yesterday, I saw him in Burlington-arcade, and for the sake of public security I gave him in charge for forgery, as he had signed himself 'Francis Fitzsimon Calhoun,' and when I addressed him yesterday he said his name was 'Fitzsimmons Calhoun.' Prisoner after saying that he knew some of the most eminent men in America, was remanded."

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a respectable girl to do chamberwork and fine washing, or to assist in the washing and froning; can give good City reference. Call at her present employer's, No. 104 Hicks-st, corner of Clark.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a respectable young girl to do chamberwork and washing, or to take care of children and do plain sewing. Call at No. 67 West 34th-st. Has no objection to the country.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a respectable young Protestant girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 116 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable girl to do chamberwork and washing, or cooking and washing, in a small private family. Can give good City reference. Call at No. 128 6th-st., near 6th-av., 3d floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best City reference. Call at No. 103 East 22d-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or as regular waitress; has no objection to go a short distance in the country for the Summer, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 235 3d-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A lady going by Saturday's steamer to Europe, wishes to find a situation as chambermaid and waitress for a young and active girl, who has served her faithfully, and can be well recommended by her. Inquire at No. 179 West 11th-st., between 11 and 1 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant girl, who is neat in her habits and obliging disposition, a situation in City or country; is an excellent chambermaid and thorough waitress; can set the table in good style; best of reference. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl, to do chamberwork and washing; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; best of City references. Can be seen at No. 264 East 9th-st., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; would go a short distance from the City; has the best of references. Call at No. 128 West 26th-st., near 7th-av., 2d floor.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl, to take care of children and sew; is a good embroiderer. Call, for two days, at No. 69 Prospect-st.

AS COOK.—A VERY RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a situation as above; is an excellent cook of meats, soups, game and desserts of all kinds; is an excellen baker, and has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; has excellent reference. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, a situation in a private family in the City; understands all kinds of soups, game, and desserts, and is a first-rate bread, cake and biscuit baker; no objections to a large family. Inquire at No. 270 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A VERY RESPECTABLE WOMAN desires a situation as first-class cook; understands boning and larding, makes excellent pastries, soups, jellies, &c. Can give unexceptionable references as to character and ability. Apply to BOOKHAM & BEDELL, No. 307 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH PROTestant woman, a situation as cook; she thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; is willing to assist in the washing if required; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 276 1st-av., near 17th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business well. Will not object to going into the country. Best of City reference given. To be found at No. 32 3d-av., for 2 days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK, by a respectable Protestant woman; is an excellent cook and baker; no objections to the country for the Summer. Best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 333 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS PROfessed cook in a hotel or private family, by one accustomed to the business, who understands making all kinds of pastry, jellies and creams. Good reference. Apply at No. 211 7th-av., near 24th-st., 4th floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable middle aged woman as competent cook; has no objection to assist with the washing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 182 West 19th-st

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook in a private family; perfectly understands her business. Can give the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived for five years. Can be seen at No. 126 West 19th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable young woman as good plain cook; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; a good washer and ironer; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 110 East 22d-st., first floor, between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, a situation in a private family; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 171 West 27th-st., corner 8th-av.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted by one who understands French cooking in all its branches; has the best of City reference for four years. Address J. F., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook by a respectable young woman; would assist with the washing and ironing; best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 93 East 32d-st., near Lexington-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman, as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; understands her duties perfectly; has the best City references. Can be seen at No. 205 7th-av., near 24th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as a good plain cook, a good baker of bread and biscuit, a good washer and ironer; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 123 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear.

AS COOK OR CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUAtion vanted by a Protestant young woman, as plain cook; is a good washer and ironer, or as chambermaid; has no objection to the country; has good references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 124 West 32d-st., third floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable Protestant young woman, who is very neat and economical in her kitchen, desires a situation in City or country; will be found thoroughly competent for her duties; no objection to do general housework; has the best of reference; wages moderate. Apply at 378 6th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by an American woman, in either City or country, as plain cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and laundress; City reference given. Apply, for two days, at 124 West 21st-st., corner of 7th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 47 2d-st., two doors from 2d-av.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A GOOD DRESSMAKER wishes to go out to work by the day or week. Call or address No. 144 West 32d-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER, the work of a few private families. The best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 107 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

DRESSMAKING OR FAMILY SEWING.—Understands sewing machines. Would go out, or take it home, having a machine. Call, or address No. 3 2d-st., 1st floor.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A RESPECTABLE WOman, a Protestant, recently a widow, with two young children, would like a house to take care of for the Summer, or would act as housekeeper where the duties are light. Is an excellent cook. If necessary, would take but one child with her. Inquire for Mrs. HOSMER, No. 95 West 27th-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as housekeeper by a widow lady, who perfectly understands housekeeping in all its branches; is fond of children; wages not so much an object as a good home; best references given. Address, for three days, M. E. G., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—SITUATION WANTED by an American lady, in some respectable family; is competent to take entire charge. Call at or address a note to Mrs. A. L., No. 287 Elizabeth-st., near Bleecker, for three days. References exchanged.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY WISHES A situation as housekeeper in a family or to take charge of an invalid. References given. Apply at No. 61 West 12th-st., for three days, commencing April 15.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTed, a situation by a neat, tidy young woman to do general housework, or chamberwork and waiting; has reference for both. Can be seen at 163 East 36th-st., near 2d-av.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—A NICE AND COMpetent French girl, of fine disposition and pleasant manners, wishes an opportunity to accompany a lady to Europe as maid, or a family as nurse. Inquire of her present employers, southeast corner of Madison-av. and 37th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl wishes a situation as laundress in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; has good references from her last place; no objections to the country. Call at No. 141 West 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION AS NURSE IS wanted by an American Protestant woman, one accustomed to taking care of children from their birth. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 130 West 14th-st.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable woman as nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of a babe from its birth; has the very best references. Call at No. 171 East 49th-st., corner 2d-av.

AS WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE MARried woman, with a fresh breast of milk, wishes a situation as wet nurse, having lost her own baby. Call, for two days, at No. 145 1st-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUAtion wanted by a respectable girl, as nurse or chambermaid and to do plain sewing. Call for two days at No. 54 West 36th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted, by an active young girl, who has spent a long time at dressmaking. Can be seen at No. 35 West 13th-st., near 5th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a respectable young girl, as nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler and Wilson's sewing machine; can cut and fit for children; has the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 209 7th-st., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A LADY wishes to find a good situation for a person as nurse and seamstress; she would prefer the care of an infant or a young child; she is experienced in the care of children, and has had a child of her own. She can be seen, to-day from 10 to 3 o'clock, at No. 94 East 21st-st., Gramercy Park.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking care of a baby; or, as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing. Best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 61 West 29th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; she fully understands the care of a baby from its birth, or growing children: has eight years' City reference. Can be seen at No. 37 East 33d-st., near 4th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A MOST respectable American woman, a situation as seamstress or housekeeper in a private family; can do all kinds of plain and fancy needlework; has a little girl, four years old, which she would like to have with her. Apply at No. 74 East 24th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress, by a young girl with good City reference; is an excellent plain sewer; will have no objection to assist with up-stairs' work or children; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 372 6th-av., second floor.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A very respectable Protestant woman as first-class waitress. She may be seen, for two days, at the house of her present employer, No. 8 East 17th-st.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by an experienced young woman, a situation as waitress and chambermaid; has been in the family where she is at present two years; other references given, if required. Call till Saturday at No. 135 8th-st.

AS WASH-WOMAN.—A RESPECTABLE WIDow woman wants washing; is a first-rate laundress; is a good house-cleaner or whitewasher; will go out by the day or week. Best City reference given. Apply at No. 259 West 30th-st., to MRS. S. DUNBAR.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN would like to obtain ladies' and gentlemen's or family washing, by the week or month; will give the very best of City references. Call at or address a note to grocery store No. 67 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

WASHING WANTED—BY A COMPETENT woman, who is an excellent washer and froner; has lived out as laundress for five years. The best of City reference given. Call at 217 West 25th-st., in the store.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable man who has been bred a servant; can wait on a dinner party if wanted; has reference as to his treatment of horses and steady driving; will be found willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Address, for two days, D. K., Coachman, Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A THOROUGHLY CAPAble coachman and driver wants a situation. Address (or call on) J. M., at the office of Messrs. Polhamius & Jackson, No. 27 William-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a single young man, who understands the care and treatment of horses; is a good groom and a careful driver; is willing to make himself generally useful; has the best of reference from his last employer. Call at, or address P. L., No. 9 John st., in the seed store.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a single American young man, who understands the care and treatment of horses; is a good groom and a careful driver

AUCTION SALES.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

By T. WILLIAMS, No. 353 BROADWAY,

Will sell through Messrs. BANGS, MERWIN & CO., at public auction, without reserve, commencing

On MONDAY, 21st instant,

And continuing throughout the week, at 10 A. M. of each day,

THE EXTENSIVE STOCK OF

MIRRORS, FRAMED AND UNFRAMED ENGRAVINGS, OIL PAINTINGS, PORTRAIT AND PICTURE FRAMES, ORNAMENTAL BASES, CORNICES, &c.

Contained in said establishment.

Among the oil paintings will be found the celebrated large original of "Niagara," by Gignoux; the important picture, "Sabbath Evening," by George Harvey, R.S.A.; "Land Storm," by Innes; works by George Hall, Sonntag, Oddie, Nichols, Culverhouse and others. Also, framed and unframed engravings in immense variety; the latter including works of all the leading artists of the English, French and German schools, suitable for framing or the portfolio.

As the sale will be peremptory, purchasers may rely upon an opportunity to supply themselves such as perhaps has never before occurred in this City.

Catalogues will be ready on Wednesday next.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT SPAN OF HORSES, COUPE AND HARNESS.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, April 19, at 12 o'clock M., at his salesrooms Nos. 156 and 157 Broadway, an elegant span of long tail bay horses, eight years old, sound, kind and gentle in every way; very stylish, and edgrest beauty; also, an elegant coupe and double harness.

ALSO,

A BEAUTIFUL BLACK HORSE, seven years old; is an elegant lady's horse, and has only been used as such for the last two years; is perfectly sound, kind and gentle, and perfect in every way. Also, a lady's elegant saddle and double bridle.

ALSO,

A BEAUTIFUL BAY HORSE, eight years old, perfectly sound, kind, gentle; is very stylish, fine in harness or under the saddle, for which he has been a great deal used. Also, gentleman's saddle and bridle.

ALSO,

A THOROUGHBRED SORREL HORSE, by imported *Trustee*; has been used for the last two years only as a saddle horse; kind, sound and gentle; also, a superior English saddle, double bridle and blanket. The whole of this entire elegant establishment may be seen and tried previous to the sale by application at the office of the auctioneer.

ALSO,

A beautiful Jagger wagon, made to order, by Young. Also, a four-wheeled dog cart. The whole to be sold without any reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SPAN OF FAST HORSES, WAGON AND HARNESS.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS AFTERNOON, April 19, At 5 o'clock P. M., at VANDEWATER'S CLUB HOUSE, near 125th-st., a span of elegant black horses, 14½ hands high, perfectly matched; six and nine years old; warranted sound, kind and gentle; a splendid team for a gentleman; can trot inside of 2:30 together; cost the present owner $3,000. Also, a light wagon, double harness, blankets, whip, &c. Will be positively sold without reserve. Can be seen at the private stable in Mott-st., one door below Bleecker, until day of sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

THE CELEBRATED TROTTING HORSE JACK CADE.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS AFTERNOON, 19th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M., at Vandewater's Club House, near 125th-st., the celebrated horse JACK CADE, warranted perfectly kind, sound and gentle, for which the written guarantee of the owner will be given, together with a light wagon, which has only been used two weeks, and light harness, made by Lowden to order; also, blanket, whip, &c. The whole to be positively sold without reserve. Can be seen at the private stable in Mott-st., one door below Bleecker-st., until day of sale.

WM. N. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

WM. N. HOLLINGSHEAD will sell on MONDAY, April 21, at 9½ A. M., the entire stock of boots and shoes of every description, in lots to suit purchasers, manufacturing utensils, boot and shoe trees, lasts, trunks, umbrellas, desks, counters, fixtures, &c., &c., together with the store to let—all to the highest bidders, rain or shine. Catalogues on the morning of sale. JOHN WHYTE, Jr., No. 13 3d-av., opposite Cooper Union and Bible House.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—H. H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, April 19, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany and black walnut dressing bureaus, do. washstands, carved rosewood suite in brocatel, carved oak and black walnut sideboards, mahogany comodes, toilet sets, black walnut book-cases and secretary, hair mattresses, palliasses, oil-cloth, mahogany extension dining table, black walnut and oak do., bolsters and pillows, iron bedsteads, mahogany hall stands, pier mirrors, lace curtains, black walnut etagere, mahogany card-tables, oval-framed mirrors, &c.; also two sets elegant blue and gold brocatel curtains, lined with silk and interlined with crimson, loops, cords and tassels all complete, made to order by Solomon and Hart, cost $200 each suite; rosewood brocatel furniture, made by Roux, removed for convenience of sale. At 12 o'clock, a Newfoundland dog.

FERRY LEASE AT AUCTION.—BY VIRTUE of the authority vested in him, the Comptroller will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder with adequate security, at the City Hall, on SATURDAY, the 19th day of April, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, the lease of the bulkhead and short pier at the foot of Desbrosses-street, being sixty-five feet in width along the westerly side of West-street, or so much thereof as belongs to the Corporation of the City of New-York, with the right to run a ferry therefrom to the foot of Harsimus-street, Jersey City, but such landing-place at Jersey City to be provided by the lessee, at his own expense and cost, for the term of ten years from the 1st day of May, 1862.

The lease to contain all the conditions and covenants usual in ferry leases made by the Corporation, and also such as are prescribed by a resolution of the Common Council in relation thereto, passed November 3, 1860.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Comptroller's Office, March 20, 1862. ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell, at auction, on TUESDAY, April 22, 1862, at 11 A. M., at No. 16 West 32d-st., near 5th-av., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of carved rosewood parlor suite, in maroon plush; centre-tables; rosewood piano-forte, 7-octave, made by Stoddart; pier glass, mahogany sofas and chairs, in hair-cloth; rich cloth and lace window-curtains, mahogany French bedsteads, dressing-bureaus, washstands and commodes, marble-tops; black walnut library bookcase and tables, cottage furniture, paillasses, hair matresses, bolsters and pillows, extension table, dining chairs, mantel clocks, China and glassware, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c., together with an assortment of kitchen furniture. Catalogues at office, No. 3 Pine-st.

WELLINGTON A. CARTER, Auctioneer—Store No. 52 Cortlandt-st.

UNCLAIMED RAILROAD FREIGHT.—MONDAY, April 21, at 1 o'clock, at the store No. 41 Harrison-st., for account of whom it may concern, to pay freight and charges, about seventy packages machinery, furniture, liquors, boxes, &c., &c. Terms cash; deposits required.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at Auction, on SATURDAY, April 19, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st, a very fine coupé rockaway, for four persons, in fine order, patent boxes, also, a new coupé rockaway, New-Haven built, in fine order, without reserve; a very fine coupé rockaway, inclosed with shifting partitions, built by Beardsley, in good order.

DRY GOODS.

359 WINDOW SHADES. SPRING STYLES, 1862, BROADWAY. **359**

FOR DWELLINGS, STORE WINDOWS AND SKY-LIGHTS.

MANUFACTURED BY G. L. & J. B. KELTY.

359 LACE CURTAINS. NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, VESTIBULE LACE, And all kinds of TRIMMINGS, **359**

at KELTY'S, Broadway

A CARD.

Having given up our store, and being about to remove, and also to relinquish the Gentlemen's Furnishing part of our business, we would call the attention of the public to the stock, which, for excellent quality of goods, has never been surpassed.

This stock we now offer at and below cost, to close it up by the 15th of April. Families buying such goods can find a very desirable assortment, consisting of all styles of

SHIRTS, STOCKS, SUSPENDERS, SOCKS, UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Collars, French Bosoms, and every requisite for a gentleman's toilet.

A. & G. A. ARNOUX, St. Nicholas Hotel. No. 521 Broadway.

BARGAINS—FROM AUCTION,

IN

Black and colored Silks, Broche and Stella Shawls. Ladies will find the prices about 50 cents on the dollar of their value.

ALSO,

ten dozen gold medal Paris Kid Gloves, at 62 cents per pair. Importer's price for these goods, $10 50 per dozen.

ALSO,

Lots of cheap Dress Goods receiving daily, at W. K. PEYTON'S, No. 274 Bowery.

N. B.—No lady should purchase her Dry Goods without first calling at No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

SPRING MANTILLAS.

AT W. K. PEYTON'S "EXCELSIOR CLOAK AND MANTILLA HOUSE," No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st., Ladies will find a magnificent stock of SPRING SACQUES AND MANTLES. Also, a large assortment of the "ENGLISH WALKING SACQUES," Made and trimmed in the latest styles. At all prices, from $5 up. W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

MILLINERY.

A CHOICE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK of Spring Millinery and Straw Goods, of the newest shape and styles, are now offered to the ladies of New-York, and vicinity, at the lowest cash prices. Mrs. SIMMONS, No. 637 Broadway. N. B.—The trade supplied.

MACHINERY, &c.

WOOD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of stationary and portable engines and boilers; also, saw, hemp and cotton rope machinery, millwright work and castings, and general machinery merchants. Works and store, No. 13 Day-st., New-York. Works at Fulton, N. J.

MEDICAL.

CONSTITUTION WATER.

THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER. Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

TRIESEMAR—PROTECTED BY PATENT Office Seal of Great Britain, Ecole de Pharmacie, Pharmacien de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Has superior properties in those cases where Copaiva or Cubebs is usually administered.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.

Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge. Done up in tin cases, and divided into separate doses as administered by Valpeau, Lallemond, Rew, Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, $5; four cases in one, $20; or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9.

To be had wholesale and retail from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Dr. BARROW may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock, at No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, Urinary diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by R. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie and postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY LADY.—THE SUBscriber, after years of suffering and care, has discovered, through her own experience, and by the advice of a skillful physician, a means by which much suffering, trouble and expense can be avoided, both by the married and single of her sex. No married lady should be without this simple remedy, which can be had by inclosing $1, addressed to BENEFACTRESS, Station D, New-York City, on receipt of which full information will be sent by return mail.

CROUP—SAVE YOUR CHILDREN.—A safe and reliable medicine. Dr. CHAPMAN'S celebrated compound Croup and Cough Syrup, used with unfailing success for the last 35 years; an infallible cure for the croup; also the best medicine for influenza, colds, coughs, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, pain in the chest, bleeding from the lungs, asthma, whooping cough, consumption, etc. Price 25 cents a bottle. Sold wholesale and retail by WM. CHAPMAN & Co., No. 42 Fulton-st., N. Y., and by Druggists.

YOUNG MAN!—YOUNG MAN!—YOUNG MAN!—Have you contracted that soul and body-destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' invigorating Essence of Life briefly cures the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and is warranted a never-failing cure. $1 per bottle. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES.—Cures in a few hours the very worst case. Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drops; price $1. The greatest remedy ever as yet known, and contains no poisonous drugs. You can rely on this as a safe and sure cure. That is just what you want, and this remedy alone will do it. No. 3 Division-st., New-York.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES.—Cures instanter the very worst cases. Dr. WARD'S popular Unfortunate's Friend, price $1, with book. You may rely on this as the only thorough and effectual remedy. It always cures; warranted never-failing. Save time, money, health. Call immediately. Only office, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE restores the vigor of youth in four days; this marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions; office No. 12 Laight-st.; Dr. Power's French preventive; an important invention for married or single; price reduced to $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the money. Address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box. For Coughs, Colds, &c., Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. For Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery. Each $1. At GUION'S, 125 Bowery.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the city that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps. 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

ROOFING.

LEAKY ROOFS.

Old Tin Metal or Shingle Roofs repaired, painted and warranted impervious to water, by GOLD'S only Genuine India-rubber Roof Paint. Office No. 94 King-st. New-York. For sale wholesale and retail.

FOR THE SUPERIOR ROOFING SLATES of the Eagle Company, apply corner of 12th-st. and 10th-av., or to G. FURMAN, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

METALS.

SHEET IRON.—RUSSIAN, BELGIAN, AND patent polished imitation Russia sheet iron, assorted numbers. Also tin roofing plate, charcoal and coke. A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 315 Water-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. JOHN E. HOPPEL.

GREENWOOD LOT FOR SALE.—A DESIRable circular plot, beautifully located on Glade Hill, containing two and one-half lots. Apply to CHARLES ABERNETHY, Nos. 23 and 25 Warren-st.; or M. BURR, No. 20 West 39th-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET IN NEWARK, N. J.—TWO THREE story and basement houses, containing ten rooms and ten pantries, with gas, water, marble mantels, vaults in front, &c. The houses are centrally situated, being less than five minutes walk from two depôts; time by rail to New-York 20 minutes; possession given immediately. Rent, $200; or they will be sold very low. Inquire of W. D. RUSSELL, No. 538 Broadway, New-York, or of D. W. CRANE, No. 44 Halsey-st., Newark.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, 20 or 40 acres, in Morristown, N. J., ¼ mile from town; house 56x36, Elizabethan style; conservatory, furnace, bath-room and elevated site 300 feet from road; large shade-trees, grounds tastefully arranged; large outbuildings and garden; large and small fruits, choice varieties; apple orchard just in bearing; also, pair stylish black Canadian ponies, kind and sound.

SOUTHWIK & WOOD, No. 82 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A COTTAGE, AT BRIAR CLIFF, ONE mile from depôt, Sing Sing; rent $250; 6 rooms, and dining-room, kitchen and cellar; garden, stocked with small fruits; stable, if required; fine view of Hudson River; near the Episcopal church. Also, a house to let, No. 151 West 12th-st, with all modern improvements. Apply to W. R. BRINCKERHOFF, Sun Mutual Ins. Co., No. 49 Wall-st.

TO LET IN HOBOKEN, N. J.—ONE THREE-story and basement brick house, No. 119 Bloomfield-st., five minutes' from the ferry; 9 rooms, gas, water and sewer, connections all complete; also, one two-story and basement brick house, No. 208 Bloomfield-st., eight minutes' from the ferry, with same improvements as No. 119, at low rents. Apply to JAMES BENSON, Real Estate Agent, No. 94 Washington-st., Hoboken, N. J.

TO LET OR FOR SALE, AT NYACK, Rockland County, 15 minutes' walk from the landing, a nice house, containing ten rooms, and carriage house attached, with a large garden, containing grape vines and fruit trees in abundance; a range in the kitchen, and a fine well of water at the door. The house commands a fine view of the Hudson. Rent, $200. Apply to T. TASMAN, Oakhill Cemetery, Nyack.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED—A very desirable country house in Westchester County, with two acres of land, stables, ice-house, &c., and good garden. The property is two minutes' walk from depôt, and 20 miles from the City Hall. Everything is in complete order, and the house is ready for immediate occupancy. Apply to P. R. WILKINS, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO LET, IN NEWARK, N. J.—THE THREE-story brick house, No. 13 Park-st., adjoining Park-place, one of the best locations in the City for a small family, and within five minutes' walk of the depôt. Rent moderate. Apply to C. S. HAINES, No. 1 Commercial Dock, Newark, N. J., or T. D. JAMES, No. 10 Pine st., New-York.

TO RENT.—A DWELLING VERY PLEASANTLY located on Golden Hill, Bridgeport, Conn., with fine grounds and gardens; will be rented on moderate terms to a good tenant, for the summer months; longer if desired, with or without furniture; gas, hot and cold water in each story of the house; bath room, &c. Address, Box No. 2,032 N. Y. Post-office.

TO LET—AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIately.—A desirable residence at Poughkeepsie, containing ten acres of land; a large and convenient house, furnished throughout, gas-furnace and water, coach-house, stables, &c.; an abundance of every variety of fine fruit. For particulars apply at No. 21 West Washington-place, or to CHARLES H. RUGGLES, Poughkeepsie.

RESIDENCE IN RYE TO LET OR LEASE.—Pleasantly situated near the depôt. The house is large, double, convenient, mostly furnished, and having over twenty rooms; stable and other outbuildings, fruits and shrubbery abundant, pure water and nine acres of land. Rent $750. Apply to E. P. WHITEMORE, No. 51 William-st.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET OR LEASE ON WEEHAWKEN HEIGHTS—Furnished or unfurnished, in the near vicinity of Messrs. Jas. Brown, Dunning Dewey, Mrs. James G. King and others; the dwelling is large, the grounds in order, outbuildings, &c., &c., finely shaded and fruited. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, FURNISHed or unfurnished, with coach-house, orchard, grounds, &c., one mile from the Hudson River Railroad Station at Hastings. Also, two small cottages near the above. Apply to L. H. PIGNOLET, North River Bank Building, corner of Greenwich and Dey sts.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST COMPLETE country seats to be found within 30 miles of New-York City, on the line of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Replete with every modern improvement. For full particulars, apply to J. S. CALDWELL & SON, No. 24 Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET IN MORRISTOWN, N. J.—A CONvenient house, containing twelve rooms; barn large; garden containing fruit trees of all kinds, grapevines, &c.; five minutes' walk from depôt. For further particulars apply to H. C. SEWARD, No. 233 East 17th-st., New-York.

BAY VIEW HOUSE TO LET—FURNISHED or unfurnished—situate on New-York Bay, about 3 miles from Brooklyn ferries (only 35 minutes' ride by city cars.) Three acres of choice land, fruits, barn, stables, &c. Possession immediately. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, No. 79 Cedar-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, several very desirable country seats in Westchester County, located on the line of the New Haven Railroad and Long Island Sound. For particulars, inquire of J. S. CALDWELL, No. 24 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT RYE, N. Y.—A HOUSE HAVING twelve rooms and cellar, with barn, garden and one acre of land, being a pleasant and healthy location, a short distance south of the depôt. Apply to JESSE PURDY, on the premises.

TO LET AT FORDHAM—OPPOSITE DEPOT, 12 miles from this City, dwelling, containing eight rooms, and garden. Rent, $200. Apply on premises, of MRS. MUNSON, or of JOHN B. HASKIN, No. 106 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—TO LET, A SMALL HOUSE with ¾ of an acre, six rooms, large closets, shade trees, &c., within three minutes' walk of junction depôt. Rent $175. Inquire of A. D. BALDWIN, near the premises.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA.—RENTS from $150 to $600. Inquire of R. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria, or R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS, of the Board of Councilmen, will meet in Room No. 5 City Hall, on SATURDAY, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Committee will meet for the purpose of hearing parties interested relative to the sub-letting of Tilford Hall, assigned to the use of the Second Regiment N. Y. S. M., now at the seat of war.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER, MICHAEL SNYDER, CORNELIUS DESMOND, } Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY, IRA A. ALLEN, G. A. JEREMIAH, Committee on Sewers

THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE OF THE Board of Councilmen, will meet on MONDAY, April 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5, City Hall. Parties having business before them will please attend.

ABRAHAM LENT, MORGAN JONES, WM. ORTON, } Committee on Finance.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall

ALEX. FREAR, IRA A. ALLEN, WILLIAM WALSH, Committee on Fire Department.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MR. SAMUEL B. DYER,

by mutual consent, withdrew from our firm, on the 1st of January last.

The Banking business will be continued as heretofore, at No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, and No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris, by JOHN MUNROE, GEO. T. RICHARDS and N. CHANDLER.

Sterling Bills and Bills on Paris for sale, in sums to suit. Circular Letters of Credit for travelers in Europe as usual. JOHN MUNROE & CO.

NEW-YORK, March 24, 1862.

DISSOLUTION.—BY MUTUAL CONSENT, THE copartnership existing between the subscribers is this day dissolved, and the business of said firm will be closed by O. E. WOOD, who is authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

NEW-YORK, April 17, 1862.

G. L. WILLARD, J. A. BARKER, O. E. WOOD, J. LE B. WILLARD.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 429 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.

Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.

6 *per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent on larger amounts.*

Deposits made on or before April 20 will bear interest from the 1st inst.

THIS BANK HAS **$746,552 38** RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT IN THE PAST **34** MONTHS.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

CHATHAM-SQUARE, (OPEN DAILY.)

From 25c. to $5,000 received on deposit. 6 per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Money deposited on or before April 20, will receive interest as from April 1. *The Atlantic Savings Bank will remove to the premises lately occupied by the Tradesmen's Bank, No. 177 Chatham-square, on or about the 20th of April.*

M. D. VAN PELT, President.

JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 6.—A Special Meeting of the Union will be held THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at No. 163 Bowery. As business in connection with the meeting of the National Union in May next will be transacted, a full attendance is desirable. M. H. McNAMARA, President.

D. W. KIMBALL, Recording Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFteen Trustees of the New-York Society Library will be held at the Library Building, in University-place, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of April, 1862, between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock P. M., and the annual meeting of the shareholders will be held on the same day, and at the same place, at 7 o'clock P. M.

W. J. HOPPIN, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

MILWAUKEE CITY READJUSTMENT BONDS.

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, MILWAUKEE, March 26, 1862.

The Commissioners of the Public Debt of the City of Milwaukee are now ready to receive bids or proposals from holders of Readjustment Bonds, for the purchase of such Bonds to the extent of the Sinking Fund on hand, (which is twelve thousand dollars,) in pursuance of section 10 of an Act to enable the City of Milwaukee to readjust its Corporate Debt. Such bids must specify the numbers of the Bonds proposed to be retired, and be accompanied by the certificate of the proper officer of any Bank, or of William Schall & Co., of New-York City, that the Bonds are deposited with such Bank or said Schall & Co., to be delivered for cancellation upon acceptance of the bid and payment.

Bids or proposals may be delivered to the City Comptroller at any time before the first day of June, A. D. 1862, upon which day, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the City Comptroller, the bids or proposals will be opened, and the lowest bidder be entitled to the preference.

Those who have received payment of the next June Coupons must so state in their propositions.

By order of the Commissioners of the Public Debt of the City of Milwaukee.

FERD. KUEHN, Comptroller.

UNITED STATES BONDS.

7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES, ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES, AND AMERICAN GOLD

Purchased, and always on hand for sale, by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Securities, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

Quartermaster's Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply and expeditiously, advanced upon or bought at the highest market price.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

We beg to inform buyers of United States Bonds, Treasury Notes, Certificates of Indebtedness and other Securities, that we are prepared to fill orders at the lowest market rates current on the day when the orders shall be received, at a difference of ⅛th per cent., as compared with the Brokers' Board, and frequently at or below Board prices net, without commission.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

T. D. HENNESSY, **BANKER AND BROKER,** No. 8 WALL-ST.

UNCURRENT MONEY, GOLD AND SILVER, 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES BOUGHT AND SOLD. COLLECTIONS MADE PROMPTLY.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., **ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD**

CORPORATION LOAN.—THE "UNION DEfence Fund Bonds" of the Corporation of the City of New-York (one million dollars,) with the interest thereon, becoming due and payable on the first day of May, 1862, will be paid at this office on that day.

Holders of said Bonds and others who may desire to invest in "The Union Defence Fund Redemption Bonds" of the Corporation, authorized by an act of the Legislature, passed April 12, 1862, are invited to signify the same by letter, addressed to the undersigned, stating the amount desired, on or about first day of May, proximo.

The Union Defence Fund Redemption Bonds will be issued in sums to suit, and will bear interest at six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemable November 1, 1864. They will also be transferable at pleasure, only upon the books of the Corporation, at this office.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 17, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD CO. CINCINNATI, April 15, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE holders of the Dayton and Michigan Railroad Co.'s Bonds, numbered 966 to 972, inclusive, that the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company will purchase said bonds at eighty cents on the dollar, according to the contract between said companies, dated Feb. 8, 1859, if presented at the office of E. F. BEBB, Esq., No. 10 Barclay-st., New-York, within sixty days after the date of this notice. F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, April 14, 1862.

UNDER THE ACT OF CONGRESS, OF February 25, 1862, I am authorized to receive deposits of United States Notes to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, in sums not less than one hundred dollars, ($100) for a period not less than thirty days, to be repaid with five (5) per cent. interest on ten days' notice. For such deposits, I issue certificates in favor of the depositor, negotiable by indorsement. JOHN J. CISCO, Assistant Treasurer United States.

FOR SALE—TWO HUNDRED SHARES OF New-Haven Railroad Stock. To loan, in bond and mortgage, $50,000, in different sums. Inquire of N. W. STEVENS, Jr., or C. S. HAINES, No. 132 Broadway, room No. 4, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

$300,000 INDIANA 6 PER CENT. WAR bonds, $100,000 Gatlens and Chicago first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, for sale by L. W. JEROME & CO., No. 46 Exchange-place.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP OF 1862, also Union and Pacific Scrip of 1862, wanted by WM. C. GILMAN & SON, dealers in Insurance Scrip, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—GEORGE WILL, Plaintiff, against HANNAH E. CHAVE AND WILLIAM G. CHAVE, Defendants.—In pursuance of the judgment of the above entitled Court, made in the above entitled action on the 22d day of March, 1862, I, the referee, appointed in and by said judgment for the purpose of carrying into effect such judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, City of New-York, on the 12th day of May, 1862, at 12 o

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1862.

THE FALL OF FORT PULASKI.

Full Particulars of the Bombardment and Surrender.

Arrival of the Steam-Transport McClellan with Prisoners.

The Labor of Constructing the Batteries.

Opening of the Feu d'Enfer on the Fort.

The Breaching of the Walls, and the Surrender.

Details of the Spoils and Prisoners Captured.

Official Report of Gen. Gilmore, Constructor of the National Batteries.

OTHER INTERESTING OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS

The United States steamer *McClellan*, J. W. Beers, coming from Port Royal April 14, at 4 P. M., arrived yesterday.

Fort Pulaski is now in possession of the United States forces. The Stars and Bars have been supplanted by the Stars and Stripes.

The Seventh Connecticut Volunteers occupy the quarters so lately occupied by the First Georgia Volunteers.

On the morning of the 10th the preparations for the bombardment of the fort under Brig.-Gen. GILMORE, were completed, and a communication under flag of truce was forwarded to Col. OLMSTEAD, the Commander of Pulaski, demanding the unconditional surrender of the fort. To this Col. O. replied in a very gentlemanly and witty note, stating that he was placed there "to defend, not to surrender the fort." Upon receipt of this, at 7:52 A. M. of the 10th, the batteries on Tybee opened fire. After firing a few rounds from the several batteries, a chance shot carried away the halliards on Pulaski, and the Confederate flag "kissed mother earth." At this point our fire slackened, our people not knowing but that the occupants of the fort were tiring of their sport, and had concluded to succumb. Presently, instead of the white flag, the Stars and Bars were once more seen, waving from a temporary flagstaff on the parapet. The batteries on Tybee recommenced with redoubled vigor, and the firing continued without cessation during the remainder of the day. Towards night, Gen. GILMORE being satisfied, (from the effects of the Parrott guns and James' projectiles during the day) of the practicability of breeching the walls, again slackened the firing in order to make arrangements for the planting of more guns at the Goat Point batteries, that point being the nearest to Pulaski, distant but 1,685 yards. From sunset till 12 midnight, there was no firing. From then until daylight an occasional shot was fired, and on the morning of the 11th, two small breeches were visible (at the distance of two miles) on the Southeast face of the fort. By 12 M., these under the heavy and well directed firing from the Goat Point batteries, had assumed formidable proportions, and at 2:18 P. M., the Confederate flag was hauled down, and a white flag displayed. A boat was then sent to Pulaski, and a surrender of the fort was made. Col. OLMSTEAD stated that it was impossible to hold out any longer, as the rifle shots were fast working their way into the magazines, and a goodly number of his guns were disabled, and he was, therefore, compelled to comply with Gen. HUNTER's demand. Accordingly, the same night, the Seventh Connecticut, Col. TERRY, was thrown into the fort, and the munitions of war, provisions, &c., were turned over to the credit of the Union.

Union loss, one killed; one wounded, slightly.

Confederate loss, three wounded; amputation necessary, and performed in each case. Prisoners, 385, including officers.

PASSENGERS.

Col. J. H. Morrow, aid to Gen. Hunter, and in charge of prisoners, and bearer of dispatches; Lieut. A. Badeau, aid to Gen. Hunter, bearer of dispatches; L. C. Styles, Secretary to Com. Dupont; F. C. Ford, Commissary Department; H. E. Lord, do. do.; Lieut. W. Scott, Volunteer Engineer Regiment; Capt. J. J. Cooley, Twenty-eighth Massachusetts, and 105 prisoners, with 12 of the Rhode Island Regiment for guard, seven discharged soldiers and mechanics.

Our forces have been withdrawn from Jacksonville, and Gen. VIELE, with 1,500 men, arrived at Hilton Head on the steamer *Cosmopolitan* the 15th.

Dr. SAML. C. ROBINSON, Acting Purser of the United States steamship *McClellan*, will please accept our thanks for favors rendered.

DISPATCH TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 18.

The following was received at the War Department to-day, from Gen. HUNTER, commanding the National forces in South Carolina:

PORT ROYAL, S. C. April 17.
via SANDY HOOK, N, J., April 18

We opened our batteries on Fort Pulaski on the morning of the 10th instant. After thirty hours continuous firing, a practicable breach was made, and preparations for storming were about to commence, when the rebel flag was struck.

We have captured forty-seven guns, seven thousand shot and shell, forty thousand pounds of powder, three hundred and sixty prisoners, with their small arms and accoutrements, and a good supply of provisions. One of ourjmen was killkd and one wound. ed.

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Details of the Preparations for the Bombardment—How the Batteries were Placed—Who Constructed them—Progress of the Bombardment, &c.

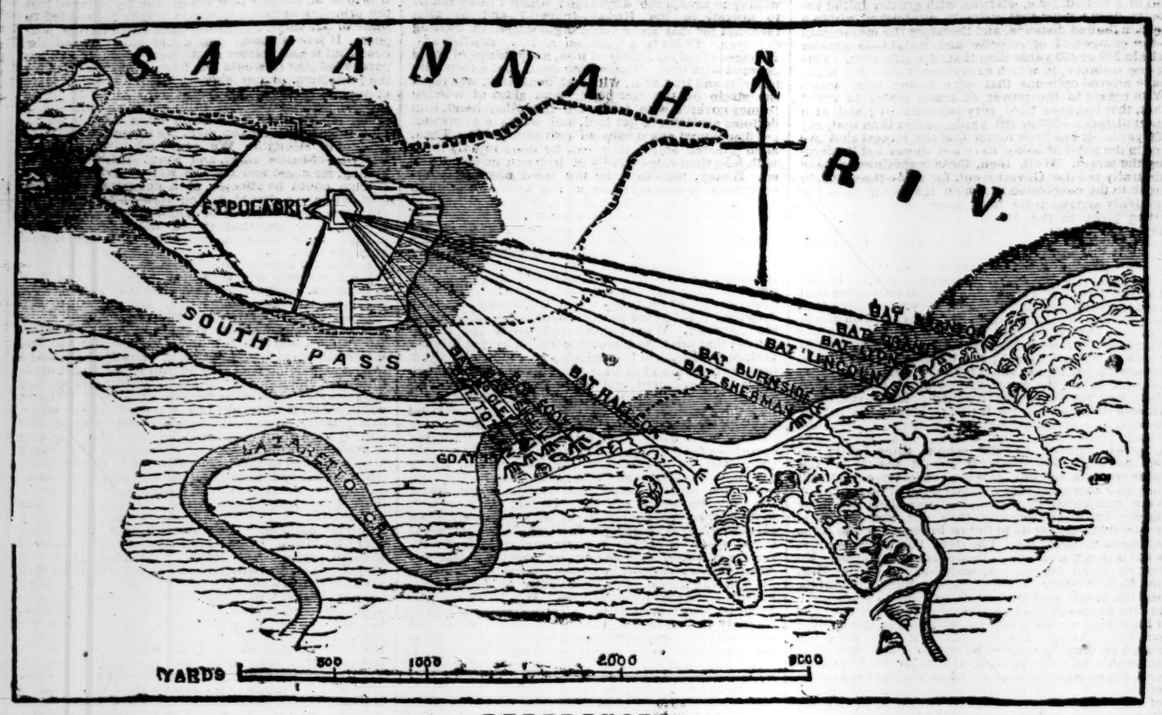
HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DISTRICT,
DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.
TYBEE, GA., Tuesday, April 8, 1862.

I left Hilton Head to-day about 12 o'clock M. for this place, accompanying Gens. HUNTER and BENHAM, and Capt. ROGERS, of the *Wabash*, and the Government steamer *McClellan*.

The sea was rough and the afternoon gloomy. As we approached Tybee from Calibogue Sound, Fort Pulaski, about three miles distant on our right, seemed clothed with frowns more than usually sul-

THE FEU D'ENFER AT FORT PULASKI.

The Grand Concentric Fire from the Eleven Batteries which Reduced the Rebel Fort.



REFERENCES.

No. 1—Battery Stanton—Three heavy 13-inch mortars, pattern 1861; 17,120 lbs.
No. 2—Battery Grant—Three heavy 13-inch mortars, pattern 1861; 17120 lbs.
No. 3—Battery Lyon—Three 10-inch Columbiads, pattern 1861; 15,059 lbs.
No. 4—Battery Lincoln—Three 8-inch Columbiads, pattern 1844; 9,240 lbs.
No. 5—Battery Burnside—One 13-inch mortar, pattern 1861; 17,120 lbs.
No. 6—Battery Sherman—Three 13-inch mortars, pattern 1861; 17,120 lbs.
No. 7—Battery Halleck—Two 13-inch mortars, pattern 1861; 17,120 lbs.
No. 8—Battery Scott—Three 10-inch and one 8-inch Columbiads.
No. 9—Battery Sigel—One 24-pounder James', and five 30-pounder Parrott; siege-carriage.
No. 10—Battery McClellan—Two 42-pounder and two 32-pounder James', sea-coast.
No. 11—Battery Totten—Four 10-inch mortars, pattern 1841; 1,352 lbs.

len. The sky was covered with a thick veil of clouds, and the physical aspect of the scene was anything but cheerful. The general expectation of action the next day, however, inspired the party with a feeling of intense satisfaction; and hope seemed to animate each breast and beam from every eye.

Gen. BENHAM and Capt. ROGERS, with many of the Staff officers, having to make a tour of inspection of the batteries, I joined the party going on shore. As the first of the batteries is at least a mile from Gen. GILMORE's quarters, horses were found for four of the chief officers, and one-mule carts placed at the disposal of the others. Accepting a seat in one of the vehicles, in company with Capt. BENHAM, an Aid of the General's, we proceeded, in charge of a Hibernian driver, to traverse the pine, cedar and palmetto forest through which lay our road. The first battery reached is named "Battery Stanton," in honor of the Secretary of War, and consists of three 13-inch mortars, each weighing 17,120 pounds, and having a range of 3,476 yards. The next is precisely like it, and is named "Grant"—the range being 3,256 yards. The line of batteries, some two miles in length, is oblique to the fort, and the range continues to decrease. The following table will show the force of guns which is to be brought to bear in a day or two upon the garrison of Pulaski, from Tybee Island:

Battery.	No of Guns	Size.	Kind.	Weight. lbs.	Range. Yds.	When Made.
Stanton	3	13 inch.	Mortar	17,120	3,476	1861
Grant	3	13 inch.	Mortar	17,120	3,256	1861
Lyon	4	10 inch.	Columb'd	15,059	3,256	....
Lincoln	3	8 inch.	Columb'd	9,240	3,045	1844
Burnside	1	13 inch.	Mortar	17,120	2,760	1861
Sherman	3	13 inch.	Mortar	17,120	2,677	1861
Halleck	2	13 inch.	Mortar	17,120	2,407	1861
Scott	3	10 inch.	Columb'd	15,059	1,777	1861
	1	8 inch.	Columb'd	9,240	....	1841
Sigel	5	30 lbs.	Par'ts.c'r	....	....	....
	1	24 lbs.	James	....	....	....
M'Clel'n.	2	42 lbs.	James	....	....	....
	2	32 lbs.	James	....	....	....
Totten	4	10 inch.	Mortar	1,852	1,643	1841

The construction of these batteries by Gen. GILMORE involves a history of some interest. He received an order Dec. 1, 1861, from Gen. SHERMAN, to make a reconnoissance of Tybee Island, with a view to its occupation, preliminary to the reduction of Fort Pulaski. This he did; and the following extract from his report shows the result, and also gives a partial outline of the project of construction, afterwards adopted.

"I deem the reduction of that work (Fort Pulaski) practicable by batteries of mortars and rifled guns, established on Tybee Island. I would place these batteries twenty or twenty-five yards apart, behind the ridge of sand westward from the lighthouse. I would sink the mortar batteries as low as the water will permit; and the guns sufficiently low to leave a high parapet in front. On the sides and rear of each I would have a high mound of earth. The embrasures for the guns should be deep, narrow, and of little display. I estimate that, after once obtaining the range, five-eighths of the shells from the mortars should lodge inside the fort. I would have enough mortars to throw one shell a minute, and as many guns as mortars. The batteries should be served day and night."

Gen. GILMORE was placed in charge of the work of construction, and took possession of the Island on the 20th of February, 1862. On the 22d he commenced the work of landing the ordnance, and on the same day, sent two companies of men with a battery to Decent Island, in Lazaretto Creek, to cut off the communication of the fort with Savannah. The blockade of Pulaski dates from that day, since which time its garrison have received neither reinforcements nor supplies, and have had no intercourse with outside rebels, except as an occasional courier has stolen in, without being able to return. On the 29th of February, all the force on Tybee was placed under command of Gen. GILMORE, in order to assure a more thorough prosecution of the work.

These works are several batteries, constructed with a parapet in front about eight feet high, and with a bomb-proof traverse between every two guns; the sides of the parapets and traverses being riveted with sods, fascines or hurdle work. The mortars fire over the parapets, and the guns through embrasures cut in the parapets. The embrasures are riveted like the traverses and parapets. The batteries nearest the fort are connected by trenches, which afford a safe means of communication between them. All the advanced batteries have splinter-proof shelters, and each one having three reliefs, two of them can all the time be under shelter. These advanced batteries have also a bomb-proof surgery, supplied with a table and all requisites for surgical operations; and each battery has also a well of water.

There is no doubt that great credit is due Gen. GILMORE for the projection and construction of these batteries. They exhibit a high degree of engineering skill, and show a valuable executive talent in the energy and mechanical excellence displayed in the prosecution of the work. Besides the batteries given in the above table, a boat has been brought around through Lazaretto Creek and placed near its mouth, on which is mounted a battery, in some respects more effectively located than any of the others.

All the operations of construction involved immense labor. Tybee Roads has a very heavy surf, and the landing is destitute of any wharf. The heavy ordnance were obliged to be landed at high tide, from floats, and then slung and drawn by hand to their destination. In this connection, especial credit is said to be due to Lieut. HORACE PORTER, of the Ordnance Department, who took charge of the transportation of the ordnance, and to Sergeant WILSON, Company A. Corps of Regular Engineers, who superintended the mounting of the heavy guns. Seven of the eleven batteries, were manned by volunteer infantry soldiers, who did the work of unloading, transporting and mounting the guns, and of constructing the batteries and the roads leading to them. They were instructed in artillery practice during the three or four days preceding the bombardment, by Lieut. J. H. WILSON, of the corps of Topographical Engineers, and Lieut. PORTER.

The men doing the heavy labor on these works were the Seventh Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, the Forty-sixth Regiment New-York Volunteers, and two companies of the Regiment of New-York Volunteer Engineers, under command of Lieut.-Col. HALL. A few days since this force was increased by the addition of three companies of the Rhode Island Artillery, five companies of the Eighth Maine Regiment, and eight companies of the Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment. The Eighth Michigan Regiment was added to-day. Seven of the batteries being located in full view of the fort, have of necessity to be approached and constructed during the night. About one mile of the road leading to the advanced batteries is over ground composed of an alluvial deposit, very wet and marshy, and rests on a foundation of fascines and brush. Several thousands of these fascines, composed of small poles eighteen feet long, were constructed, nine inches in diameter and bound together by wythes.

The batteries were considered complete last night; but I learn that only half the amount of ammunition has been furnished estimated as necessary in the original *projet*. This, in the opinion of our engineers, is our weak point; and in case we fail to reduce the fort the fault will rest with the Ordnance Department, and not with the laborious and brave men who have made and will move these batteries, so truly admirable in their construction.

We walked along the beach, from battery to battery with the grim fort staring ominously at us, seemingly only a short way off—really about a mile and a half distant; and feeling a sort of satisfaction in the consciousness that *we* knew that the hour of its assault was close at hand, while its garrison did not. At one time we paused and inspected it through a glass; the red and white bars being plainly visible on the flag that flaunted from the high flag-staff, and the sentries seen distinctly. An officer passing gave us a friendly caution, as our inspection might provoke a retaliatory shot; but we reckoned that none of their guns bore upon the spot where we stood.

We continued our inspection as far as Battery Halleck, when, the day being nearly spent, we retraced our steps. One or two guns we saw not yet mounted. That is to be done to-night. Immense piles of round and conical shot and shells lie at every battery, and all the magazines are stored with powder and other necessary munitions. We talked with some of the men, who declared themselves ready for the fight, and anxious to have it begin.

I am told that it is proposed to make two additional batteries on Long and Turtle Islands, north of the Fort, and south of Daufuskie Island, but believe that the work is still unfinished.

WEDNESDAY, April 9.

Rain in torrents. No opening gun roused us at 5 o'clock; the bombardment is postponed till to-morrow. Meantime more troops are to be brought from Beaufort, and Gen. BENHAM and Capt. ROGERS propose a visit to Gen. VIELE on Daufuskie Island.

THURSDAY, April 10.

From Maj. WRIGHT, of Gen. HUNTER's Staff, I learn that a summons to surrender has already been sent to the fort; that immediately on the receipt of a refusal, the firing will commence from the long range mortar batteries.

The few persons remaining on the *McClellan*, are on deck anxiously awaiting the sound of the first gun. The boat bearing the demand to surrender, has returned from Pulaski; we are momentarily expecting to hear the opening roar. Some think the rebels will not attempt a defence; some that they will fight to the bitter end; some that they will sullenly retire into their casemates and await the result. They have men enough for a good defence—some three or four hundred, and plenty of provisions; but are believed to be short of ammunition.

What is that? a cloud of white smoke wreaths up over "Battery Halleck;" presently a sullen boom comes struggling to our ears against the wind. *It is the first gun.* We watch eagerly for the explosion; the shell bursts high in the air, and evidently innocent of mischief. In a few seconds, we hear the sound of the explosion. This is at twenty minutes before 8 o'clock, and the shot is followed by others in rapid succession. Five minutes later, a sharp jet of smoke shoots out from the side of Fort Pulaski, near the ground; it is an answer to our fire from one of her casemate-guns. She follows it presently by a shot from a barbette-gun, and the fight is fairly in progress.

At first, the firing upon neither side is rapid nor true. Gradually, the discharges grow more frequent, particularly from the National batteries, and the aim is getting somewhat less wild. A sharp, whistling sound, succeeding a shot from the fort, indicates the discharge of a rifled-gun. This is speedily answered from our own guns in kind. Presently, a cloud of yellow dust, rising from the side of the fort, shows that one of our shots has taken effect on her brick-work. Our glasses are instantly turned to the point, and reveal a jagged dent, where the shot from one of our rifled-guns had struck. At 9½ o'clock, we are able to count ten of these fractures, mostly near the southeast corner of the fort, and know that numerous others must be hidden from our sight by the angle. At 10 o'clock, we learn from Major HOUGH, who has come on board from the Island, that our men or works have as yet sustained no damage, except that one of our mortars has been dismounted by its own recoil. He tells us, too, that, at their request, Capt. ROGERS yesterday sent for one hundred picked men from the *Wabash*, to work our guns—an assistance much needed, as our men have had but little practice.

A little before 11 o'clock I retire to the cabin to write up my notes. I have been there not over ten minutes when I hear a great cheer on deck, which is echoed by the soldiers on the *Ben Deford*. I rush up stairs, and see that the flag-staff on the fort stands naked. Has the flag been struck? or has it been shot away? Opinions differ, but not for a great while—for presently fresh streams of smoke issue from the walls of the fort, showing that the garrison is still for fight. They have fired a barbette and casemate gun, nearly at the same moment, to show that they are not thinking of surrender yet.

So the firing goes on. Our mortars seem now to be doing better; the shells often burst over the fort, and sometimes fairly inside. As for the rifled guns, aimed at the walls, with a view of making a breach, their service is admirable. Scarce a moment elapses, but a cloud of brick-dust tells of a shot planted near the fractures made by its predecessors. At one time, we think one of the enemy's barbette guns is dismounted; but a more careful scrutiny convinces us that this is not the fact.

For some time we have observed a dense smoke rising southeast from the fort; but cannot determine its origin. The supposition is, that our shells have fired some of the wooden structures on the island. We also see a herd of horses running loose in the same direction.

EVENING.—I went on shore about 3 o'clock. Passing along in the rear of our batteries, I came upon a spot sheltered by a sand ridge, which Gen. HUNTER and Gen. BENHAM had selected as a point of observation. It was between Batteries Burnside and Lincoln; and here a telescope was established, and the Generals and Capt. ROGERS, and some of the staff-officers, were watching the effects of the fire. The enemy had trained one of their barbette guns to bear upon this spot, and at frequent intervals a shell came whizzing through the air—sometimes falling short into the river, and sometimes bursting beyond us in the swampy ground, scattering the black earth and water in all directions. We could see the flash and smoke of the gun in time to guard against the shot, and the whizzing sound enlightened us at once as to its direction. When the word was given that the barbette gun had been fired, a general ducking of heads took place behind our sandy parapet, except as some veteran disdained the salutary precaution.

I was here enabled to get from Major HALPINE, copies of the summons to surrender, sent to the fort in the morning, and the reply returned, which were as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
TYBEE ISLAND, Georgia, April 10, 1862.

To the Commanding Officer, Fort Pulaski, Georgia:

SIR: I hereby demand of you the surrender and restoration of Fort Pulaski to the authority and possession of the United States. This demand is made with a view to save the effusion of blood, which must follow the bombardment and assault now in readiness to be opened.

The number, calibre and completeness of the batteries surrounding you leave no doubt as to what must be the result in case of your refusal; and as the defence, however obstinate, must eventually succumb to the assailing force at my disposal, it is hoped that you may see fit to avert the useless waste of life.

This communication will be carried to you, under a flag of truce, by Lieut. J. H. WILSON, U. S. A., who is authorized to wait any period, not exceeding thirty minutes, for your answer.

I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,
DAVID HUNTER, Major-General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FORT PULASKI, April 10, 1862.

Major-Gen. David Hunter, Commanding on Tybee Island:

SIR: I have to acknowledge receipt of your communication of this date, demanding the undonditional surrender of Fort Pulaski. In reply I can only say that I am here to defend the fort, not to surrender it. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHAS. H. OLMSTEAD,
Colonel First Volunteer Regiment of Georgia, commanding Post.

Thus far not a man has been hurt on our side, not a battery disabled. We have no reason to suppose that the enemy has sustained any injury to the garrison; but it is evident that our guns are going to be able eventually to breach the walls of the fort.

So ends the first day of the bombardment.

FORT PULASKI, Ga., Saturday, April 12, 1862.

Yesterday, at 2 o'clock P. M., the bombardment of Fort Pulaski terminated, by the hoisting of a white flag on the walls in token of a desire to capitulate.

This sign, accompanied by a cessation of the enemy's fire, was followed by silence along our whole line of batteries. As soon as practicable, Gen. GILMORE, commanding on Tybee Island, proceeded to the fort, and arranged with Col. OLMSTEAD, the Commandant, the terms of capitulation; and, about 5 o'clock, the fort was formally surrendered to our possession.

During the night of the 10th, the fire from our batteries was practically suspended. On the morning of the 11th, it was renewed with great spirit on both sides. Our columbiads were worked with much more effect than on the first day, and the rifled guns soon made a marked impression on the corner where a breach was sought to be effected.

Capt. ROGERS, of the *Wabash*, obtained permission to man Battery Sigel that morning with the brave tars who had been brought over to assist in the bombardment. He, himself, took charge of the battery, and worked it with his hundred men, relieving each other as occasion required. The coolness and skill of the Captain and his men won the highest praise from all. Lieut. J. W. TURNER, too, of the First Artillery, United States Army, but Captain Commissary of the Department, had volunteered to take charge of some of the rifled guns in this battery, and has been warmly commended for his courage and efficiency.

About 11 o'clock a dispatch was received at Gen. GILMORE's quarters announcing the death in Battery McClellan of a member of the Rhode Island Third Artillery, THOMAS CAMPBELL, Company H. The shell which struck him, entered the embrasure and killed him at his gun. Another man was stunned, but not wounded, by the effect of the shot. This, I may as well mention here, was the only casualty occurring on our side during the bombardment.

About 2 o'clock the rebel flag on the fort was pulled down. The impression at first prevailed that it had again been shot away, and no cessation of our fire took place, when the white flag was raised at once.

When this occurred, Gen. GILMORE was at dinner; but the shouts of a hundred volunteer couriers, not on duty, soon conveyed the news, and he was speedily on the spot. To communicate with the fort was a work of some difficulty; the wind had been blowing a gale for nearly twenty-four hours, and the river was very rough. But he succeeded in getting over to the fort, with his Aid, Lieut. BADEAU, about 4 o'clock, and was speedily followed by Major HALPIN, Gen. HUNTER's Adjutant; Capts. ELY and HAWKS, Adjutant and Aid of Gen. BENHAM; and Lieut. IRWIN, United States Navy, accompanied by Lieut.-Col. HALL, of the New-York Volunteer Engineers, and Capt. PELOUZE, Inspector-General of the Department.

Gen. GILMORE entered the fort alone, the remaining officers, on the request of Col. OLMSTEAD, remaining outside. After about an hour's delay, the terms of capitulation were negotiated, and Gen. GILMORE returned, with Lieut.-Col. HALL, to Tybee, to submit the articles to Gen. BENHAM, and through him to Gen. HUNTER; leaving Maj. CHAS. H. HALPINE, of Gen. HUNTER's Staff; Capt. A. B. ELY, of Gen. BENHAM's Staff; and Lieut. JOHN IRWIN, U. S. N., to receive possession of the fort and garrison, and to await the forces to be detailed to the duty of occupation. These officers then entered the fort; the guns of the garrison were stacked in the area, and the men ordered to their quarters. The National officers were conducted to the quarters of Col. OLMSTEAD by his Adjutant, where the commissioned officers of the garrison, twenty-four in number, were assembled, and surrendered to Maj. HALPINE their swords, according to the terms of capitulation.

By order of Gen. BENHAM, Col. RUST, of the Eighth Maine Regiment, also came over with the flag of his regiment and that of the New-York Volunteer Engineers, to raise on the flag-staff, which was done.

The whole number of the garrison was 385 men, of whom only about 350 were effective. They consisted of five companies—three native Georgians, one German and one Irish. The regiment was the First Georgia.

Col. TERRY, of the Sixth Connecticut Regiment, had been ordered to occupy the fort with his regiment, two companies of the Third Rhode Island Artillery, and one company of the New-York Volunteer Engineers. After considerable delay in getting the boat in readiness, a detachment of these troops embarked on the steamer *Mattano* about 9½ o'clock at night; and, after groping our way with great caution, by the half-shrouded light of the moon, through a devious and uncertain channel, we reached the wharf on Cockspur Island about 10½ o'clock. On the landing, we found a dozen or so of the rebel soldiers, who had struggled out of the fort, inspired by curiosity and a desire to know the treatment they were to receive. Most of them were Irish and Germans; and, while awaiting the landing of our men, I was able to gather some facts in regard to their feelings and purpose in taking up arms against the Government. They were all very serious in manner; and there was no symptoms of insolence or bravado. It seemed that about a hundred of the whole garrison were Irish, and about eighty Germans.

One man privately expressed to me the deepest sorrow at the necessity which had forced him to enter the rebel army; said he had lived in New-York City for nine years, and had borne a good character, and did not yield to the pressure till he was absolutely compelled to do so. Several others expressed themselves similarly, though with less freedom; but they seemed laboring under great depression of spirits, and feeling like men who were evidently conscious of being in a very bad scrape, and who had no heart in the cause which had tempted them to ruin. They expressed considerable anxiety as to their destiny, but did not seem to anticipate ill-usage. Some attempted a little show of argument in justification, but as though distrusting their own reasoning.

Everything was done very quietly. The rebels were all directed to return inside the fort, and await further orders. It was noticeable that our men indulged in no taunts nor braggadocio. Though irrepressibly jubilant when the surrender of the fort was decided upon, and when they embarked on the boat—though singing "Old John Brown" and the "Star Spangled Banner" on the passage—yet the presence of their misguided, vanquished, but gallant countrymen awakened sentiments of chivalrous generosity and forbearance.

From the wharf to the fort—some eighty rods—is a good plank foot road or bridge, perhaps fifteen feet in width. This, the officers say, they constructed in a single day. As we crossed the bridge over the wide moat that surrounds the fort, we met Maj. HALPINE, who had been holding the place for some hours, and was very glad to relinquish the command to Col. TERRY. He led the way into the fortress. The entrance was through an arched gateway; and stumbling over a mass of rubbish, composed of fragments of timber and brick from the works, we presently stood inside the walls of the fort.

The scene was one that beggars description. The light was ample to show the outlines of the structure, with the guns and transvrses on the walls, the bomb-proofs, (which were timbers standing on end, all around, nearly vertical in position, the tops leaning against the walls, forming a wooden defence inside the brick one,) and the ditches cut in the area, the dirt from which had been thrown up against the timbers. On every side the walls were scarred by bomb-shells and rifled shot, and the ground torn up in all directions. Masses of fallen masonry and splintered timbers lay thickly strewn around. A few groups of of rebel soldiers and officers lingered—the most having retired to their quarters for the night.

While the sentries were being placed, I fell into conversation with one of these groups of officers and soldiers in the area. The tone of the men was similar to that I had heard on the dock, though they said but little; but the officers were much more positive. Most of them were eager to defend themselves for their conduct, arguing that the atrocious tyrannies of LINCOLN and SEWARD, (before the election, of course,) and the election of LINCOLN as President, were the cause for their revolt. I presently encountered a party of officers, National and Confederate, among whom was Lieut. LACKISON, an officer of fine personal appearance and manners, who was giving some account of the bombardment and capitulation. To his courtesy, both then and afterwards, I am indebted for much valuable intelligence, which I am desirous to acknowledge. His statements were confirmed afterwards by Col. OLMSTEAD and others.

It appears that when, on the morning of the 10th, Col. OLMSTEAD declined to surrender the fort, it was distinctly understood that its reduction was only a question of time. But it was felt by these men that as soldiers it was their duty to make the best possible defence. It was only after we had breached the corner of the fort, thus enabling our missiles to play upon the chief magazine, located in the opposite corner, that it was felt that the defence had become hopeless, and that a further resistance would be in defiance of the rules of war, as attempting to hold an untenable fortress, and needlessly endangering the lives of the garrison without the hope of any corresponding advantage. Both officers and men manifested an anxiety that their courage should be properly appreciated, and seemed gratified by the general testimony which we all bore to their gallant defence.

Lieut. LACKISON having offered to show us through the works, we first visited the casemate against which the fire of our rifled guns was directed, and where our breaches were finally effected. The scene startled us all. The walls there were much thinner than we had supposed—not over three or four feet—and the whole side of the casemate was shot away, and the gun lay covered by the rubbish. From here, by a flight of winding stone steps, we ascended to the ramparts; and Lieut. LACKISON pointed out to us, successively, the different barbette guns they had used, and the points of damage from our fire. Each gun was protected by large traverses of sand and sods, which had proved a most efficient protection to their gunners. The ordnance was of different sizes—some rifled, some columbiads, some mortars; one was named "Jeff Davis," one "Beauregard," &c. He showed us two small but elegant rifled-guns—the Bradshaw, I believe—which were received from England by the *Fingal*, and which we recognized as among the most effective they had used. One gun on the northwest was named after Com. TATTNALL, and had been much more effective than the Commodore himself with his Musquito fleet, as it had silenced the battery on Long Island, in Gen. VIELE's command, which opened fire on Thursday. One shell had torn holes in the traverses, and our rifled shot had in many instances, after passing over the walls in front, made sad havoc in the parapets on the other side.

Our shells, it seemed, had done absolutely no effective damage; even the round shot from the columbiads had not effected perceptible injury. Still more strangely, the Parrott guns had been comparatively harmless, the work being done almost entirely by the James projectiles, which came whizzing through the air, making a noise like the whir of a circular saw at high speed; and which, from its peculiar shape and openings, the men had learned to denominate the "wheel-hub." This testimony is to us of the greatest value; and is unanimous on the part of the officers and men. It proves that the only really effective artillery we had against the fort were our five JAMES' guns—one 24-pounder, two 32-pounders, and two 42-pounders.

I had nearly forgotten to say that the mortars were of Southern manufacture, having been cast in Savannah, at the foundry of Lieut. LACKISON's father. One of them was dismounted by a shot from our batteries.

The examination of the walls being over, our *chaperon* bid us good night, and retired to his quarters. We then adjourned to the rooms of Col. OLMSTEAD, not, however, intending to remain long. But the Colonel was at leisure, and not disposed to regard the lateness of the hour—near midnight; and as we were awaiting the return of our boat, (which had gone for more troops,) to take us off, he insisted that we should spend the intervening time in his room.

Col. OLMSTEAD strikes all who come in contact with him as a man of superior character. He is apparently not over 30 or 35 years of age, tall and well shaped, with a high forehead, calm and reflective countenance, and mild and gentlemanly manners. In him the fire-eater finds no type. He was dressed in a suit of light cloth, and looked every way the soldier. Our conversation was entirely confined to the events of the siege, and did not take a political shape. We find that the enemy have all the time been well informed of our movements; that they have had spies (as we suspected) on and near the Island a good share of the time; that they often, in the night, heard the sound of our wagons on the beach, conveying the ordnance and stores. They had plenty of provisions, but ammunition for only twelve days' defence. Contrary to our supposition, they had kept up communication with their friends in Savannah—having received a message *that morning*, before daylight, by two emissaries, and a mail only a few days since. They possess a great advantage in their knowledge of the country, cut up as it is by inlets, sounds and creeks, and have paths, which they call "the cow's track," too intricate for strangers to trace.

The garrison sustained no loss of life, and only four wounded, one of whom is expected to die. The surgeon of the garrison was present, and d——d the Yankees in the most intense and sincere, though not intentionally offensive style.

Col. OLMSTEAD is a resident of Savannah, and I learn from one of our officers who spent the night at his quarters, is a man of religious habits, and discourses in regard to the war like one who has a motive of principle in the contest. He says that it seems to the Southerners that they are literally being "hunted down," while themselves only contending for their natural rights.

As a body, the officers I have seen are men of very gentlemanly manners, but thoroughly rebellious in their feelings. In my judgment, they differ strikingly in this respect from the men; confirming the theory that this war, on the part of the rebels, is waged for the benefit of a *class*, and that the masses are ready to see, as they will soon do more and more, that this is the grand issue of the contest, and an issue in which their interest is not in unison with that of their leaders.

About 1 o'clock the boat returned to the fort, and we left the quarters of Col. OLMSTEAD, and returned on board.

Early in the morning the *McClellan* raised her anchors and steamed a little in toward the fort, to find a more quiet sea. Soon after Gen. BENHAM and Capt. ROGERS came on board from the *Boston*; and a general conference of the chiefs resulted in a resolution to visit the fort. So the steamer again changed her moorings, anchoring just off the wharf on Cockspur Island, when a large party of officers and civilians went on shore to visit the redoubtable fortress just recovered for the National Government. The fort by daylight did not greatly differ from the aspect it presented the night before; the ruin was something plainer to see, and the character of the works more easily discovered. I also noticed what had escaped me in the evening—two batteries, of one mortar each, erected of sods and timbers, on the island, between the fort and the wharf.

It was intended to run down to Hilton Head with the *McClellan* to-day; but Capt. ROGERS is anxious to convey on her the seamen who came up from the *Wabash* to man Battery Sigel, and it has been determined to wait till morning and carry them down, together with some of the prisoners.

PORT ROYAL, S. C.,
SUNDAY EVENING, April 13, 1862.

Since closing my letter descriptive of the second day's bombardment and the surrender of Fort Pulaski, I have been permitted to see the report in the affair made by Gen. BENHAM to Gen. HUNTER. This report, I am happy to be able to say, corroborates my account in all essential respects. Especial credit is given therein to the persons named in my letter, and to some others of whose conduct I then had no knowledge, among whom are Lieut. J. H. WILSON, corps Topographical Engineers, and Lieut. HORACE PORTER, of the Ordnance Department.

I wish here to say, also, that I was myself a personal witness of the courage, coolness and vigilance of Gens. HUNTER, BENHAM and GILMORE, and Capt. ROGERS, of the *Wabash*. All of these officers I saw actively engaged during the bombardment, under the severe fire of the enemy; and can safely say that I

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

MAILS BY THE *CANADA*.

OUR ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE.

The Naval Revolution in England.

Interesting Discussions in the British Parliament.

VIEWS OF LORD PALMERSTON.

OBSERVATIONS OF THE FRENCH PRESS.

More Light on the Mexican Question.

INTRODUCTION OF THE BRITISH BUDGET.

The mails from Europe by the *Canada*, which left Liverpool on the 5th inst., calling at Queenstown on the 6th, reached this City last evening.

The leading points of the news have been anticipated by the Halifax dispatch.

The entire Press of London and Paris is engaged in discussing the new leaf in the history of naval warfare turned over last month at Hampton Roads.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

Mr. Raymond's Speech in the Times—England in a Panic—Britannia Needs a Few Bulwarks—An Ally Wanted—The Real Feeling in England—Military Leadership—Is the South in Earnest?—The Great Exhibition—European Affairs—What of the Merrimac?

LONDON, Monday, April 3, 1862.

The London *Times* has given us a leader on the speech of Mr. Speaker RAYMOND, of the Legislature of New-York, giving that speech the highest commendations, and speaking of it as the only sensible view of the relations existing between England and America, which had appeared in any official form in the United States. The London *Times*, and England, just now, wish America to understand that they are friendly to her, that they have tried to be neutral, but that, if they have failed in that respect, it has been in favor of the strongest party, with whom they wish to be friends. They would very much regret any difficulty with a great and powerful Republic in whose prosperity and glory they have so deep an interest.

The fact is, England is in a panic. The battle between the *Virginia* and the *Monitor* has inflicted upon her a harder blow than has been struck since the loss of her American colonies. Her great and powerful navy is gone. Its prestige is broken, and it may as well be split up for ovenwood. England and America are equals on the seas. Britannia no longer rules the waves. She begins anew the struggle for supremacy, and cannot flatter herself with having the least advantage. The huge half-cased *Warriors*, after all their enormous cost, are half suspected failures. She would scarcely dare to lay one of them alongside of the little *Monitor*.

So there is a flurry in Parliament and a flurry in the papers. The Government is urged to stop all its fortifications, throw away all its line-of-battle ships and frigates, and go to building small iron-cased and cupola vessels. But the Government is a slow and unwieldy machine. It requires a generation to do anything, and it has [a terrible antipathy to anything new. But something must be done. England lays at the mercy of any Power that can build iron gunboats. London, Portsmouth, Liverpool, every city on the coasts and rivers could be laid in ashes, and all her dock-yards and arsenals destroyed. I tell you the feeling is not at all comfortable.

Nothing is said about the blockade—nothing about recognition. There is a nervous feeling about Canada and the lakes, but nothing will be done which can offend the United States Government until the ice has left the St. Lawrence. The only anxiety about the South is to know whether it is still determined to resist. France, we are again assured, is ready to acknowledge her independence. It all depends upon England, and in England it will, within ninety days, if the South still hold her ground with a resolution not to be conquered, be a question whether the Southern Confederacy is a necessary balance to the great and growing military and naval power of the North. England will consult in this matter her interests, and her interests alone.

Satisfy England that she can rely upon the friendship of America, and that she has nothing to fear from her enmity; let her be assured that the great naval and military power of the West will be the ally of England against her European rivals, in the possible complications of the future, and there will be no recognition of the Confederacy. If America is to be the ally of England, she cannot be too great or too strong. If America is likely to be the enemy of England, can you expect her to do anything to strengthen her? Can you reasonably expect that she will not sympathize with any cause that will divide her and weaken her power? Up to this time it has been the evident interest of England to keep neutral, and keep terms with the North. It is especially so at this time, when, according to appearances, a striking success may bring the rebellion to a speedy termination.

But you do not need to read the English papers with much diligence to perceive that this expectation is not a very welcome one. There is no disguising the fact that one Confederate victory would produce more rejoicing here than all the successes of the Northern arms. Mr. RUSSELL participates in and truly represents English feeling. He has not thought it prudent to write all he has wished to write, and the conductors of the *Times* have not thought proper to publish all he has written; but, from his first letter to his last, he has not disguised his thoroughly English feelings. He was more at home in South Carolina than he has ever been in Washington. He is compelled to admit that the army of the Potomac has fine material, and that it gives some evidences of discipline, but he finds it to be totally destitute of officers fit to command it, and of the highest soldierly qualities that would fit it for important military movements.

It does seem strange that among a people so enterprising, so original in character, so full of adaptiveness to circumstances, there should be wanting the element of leadership, or the genius of command. Is it because a democracy deprecates leadership? Is it that a self-governing people cannot find governors when it needs them? Here we have plenty of men, born to command. They have a habitual reliance on their power to govern and control others, and an equal reliance on the blind obedience of those they govern. America may have soldiers as disciplined to obedience as the Russians, who, it is said, will march off a precipice, file by file, at the word of command; but has America officers who have a corresponding reliance upon their own power of leadership, with a genius for large combinations, and the dash and impetuosity of movement, which both secure and make the most of victories. At the beginning of the war it was believed that the North had such a commander as the General-in-Chief. Age, infirmity and disaster, which he had no power to prevent, soon set him aside, and then came the "young Napoleon," his successor. My last files of American papers would indicate that Manassas has been equally fatal to him. FREMONT, deposed from his command in the West just as victories became possible, has a new command in the Mountains, but I cannot see that he has any room to distinguish himself there, unless he [illegible] a military avalanche and precipitate it upon the [illegible]. Looking across the waters, we search in vain for any great commander, who might be expected to arise and place himself at the head of half a million of soldiers. But the time is coming, believe me, when America, both in civil and military life, must have great men. Congresses and committees of small men will not answer. Neither an army nor a State can be governed by committees. There must be unity in the brain, and the brain must be in some proportion to the body. Neither on the side of the North or of the South has yet been developed the high qualities of leadership, which command the confidence, the energies, the best life of a nation. Mr. DAVIS has been at the same time ambitious and scrupulous. He has, as he confesses, attempted too much, and he has also risked too little. No man ever threw away so many chances for success. I suspect that LEE is weak and wavering. As for the FLOYDS and PILLOWS, what could be expected of their generalship?

Before this reaches you, it will be known—what England now wishes of all things to know—whether the South is in earnest in this so-called rebellion. I say so-called, because that does not seem a proper name for the attempt to dissolve the Union. Subjects become rebels, sovereigns become enemies; but I leave the question to the lawyers and lexicographers. If the South is not in earnest, and her fighting in North Carolina up to the 20th of March did not look like it, of course the war is virtually ended; but if it turn out as England in her deep heart most ardently hopes, then the war is now to begin, and all we have had hitherto—Bull Runs and Donelsons—are the mere skirmishings of outposts, it is only to wait. Thirty days to us, and twenty to you, will tell the story.

The Great Exhibition of 1862 will soon open. The building is an immense failure, as is almost everything here in the way of architecture. America is far before England in that respect. New-York, a commercial City, is before London, the capital of a great Empire. Bad as the building is, a mere gathering of huge sheds, surmounted by two squatty domes, that might be supposed to be making mouths at each other, the situation is worse—crowded, confined, obscure and almost inaccessible. As the Queen cannot with propriety so soon appear in public, and as the Prince of Wales will be making a solemn entry into Jerusalem about that time, Her Majesty has deputed the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord PALMERSTON and two or three other respectable parties, to represent her. If the Emperor comes over with ten frigates for an escort, his presence will give some *éclat* to the opening ceremony, and he may be able to stand the shock of those ugly sheds, without being "blind-fooled," as one of his apprehensive compatriots, dating from Leicester-square, has earnestly recommended.

I have, as you see, little news to write. Trade is desperately dull. We want some cotton. Parliament is dull. The newspapers are dull. France is quiet. Italy is a failure. GARIBALDI is incomprehensible. Austria strengthens her hold on Venetia, and NAPOLEON manages the rest. He holds a strong hand and plays his cards with patience and coolness. His is Rome, where he remains as the protector of the Pope. If the so-called brigandage, which is really a guerrilla warfare, in the south of Italy, is aided from Rome, who but the military master of Rome is responsible? A word from NAPOLEON would make a united Italy with its capital at Rome, but that word will not be spoken.

As to American affairs, I need not say that Europe waits the immediate progress of events with a real anxiety. What will the *Merrimac* do? Will she steam boldly up to Washington and shell out Congress, or destroy New-York? The whole war has been full of surprises, that have set all calculations at defiance, both your own, and those of your friends on this side of the water. This does not diminish the anxiety about the future. MONADNOCK.

THE NAVAL REVOLUTION.

Interesting Discussion in the British House of Commons—Opinions of the Premier.

In the House of Commons, on the 3d inst., Mr. OSBORNE moved that it be expedient to suspend the construction of the proposed forts at Spithead until the value of iron-roofed gunboats for the defence of our ports and roadsteads shall have been fully considered. Having observed that the statement made by Government upon the subject, a few days ago, was most unsatisfactory, the honorable member detailed at some length the steps which had been taken since the time of Mr. PITT to provide for the national defences. He quoted the opinion of the Royal Commissioners on National Defences, in 1859, that no fortification would be sufficient to arrest the progress of an iron-clad steamship, proceeding at a high speed, and read a letter from Admiral Sir R. DUNDAS, in which that gallant officer declared in the most emphatic terms that, for local purposes and the defences of harbors, iron-cased vessels would be necessary instead of permanent fortifications, and suggesting that a fleet of iron-clad gunboats should be at once provided. Mr. OSBORNE urged that our naval armament, as regarded guns, was in a most unsatisfactory condition, and asked Government if it was the fact that although £3,000,000 of money had been spent upon Armstrong guns, the only gun we could use for penetrating armor-plates, was the old 68-pounder. He denied that the fortifications of Spithead would afford the slightest protection to merchant vessels running into the harbor there, in the event of a war. He referred to the recent exploits of the *Merrimac* and *Monitor*, observing that Capt. COOPER COLES, an Englishman, and not Mr. ERRICSSON, was the inventor of the principle upon which the *Monitor* had been constructed. The invention of Capt. COLES had been for some time before the heads of the Admiralty; had been inquired into and reported favorably upon, and then quietly shelved. Now that its value had been tested in the American waters he thought there was some probability that we should hear more of the floating battery invented by the gallant officer. The whole principle of modern warfare consisted of mobility, as against permanence. Our system of artillery was in such a state that it must be entirely reconstituted, and in reconstituting it he thought much greater attention must be paid to our naval armaments than they had hitherto received. In the opinion of Lord DUNDONALD it was little short of National incredulity to expect that, because we erected imposing fortifications, an enemy would come to them when they could operate elsewhere without the slightest risk. He regarded immense fortifications as nothing more than so many National weaknesses, and concluded by expressing a hope that, whatever might be the fate of his motion, *Government would not plunge into a reckless expense for the erection of useless fortifications.* [Cheers.]

Sir S. MORTON PETO, in seconding the motion, congratulated honorable members upon the altered state of the feeling of the House, when he introduced a similar motion last year, and failed to obtain a single supporter. After some remarks from Mr. BENTINCK,

Viscount PALMERSTON—Sir: The subject which has been brought under the consideration of the House by my two honorable friends on this side of the House, and by the honorable gentleman opposite, is one the importance of which it is difficult to exaggerate, because it involves nothing less than some of the dearest and most vital interests of our common country. [Hear, hear.] Therefore I trust it is unnecessary for me to say that I accept cordially and frankly the assurances which have been given by the honorable gentleman who has made this motion, and those who have supported it, that they do so in no party spirit—[Hear, hear]—that they do not propose this as a party question—[Hear, hear]—but that they are actuated by a sincere and patriotic desire that that course in regard to these matters should be pursued which is most conducive, rapidly and efficiently, to provide for those defences which are requisite for the interests of the country. [Hear, hear.] Now, I can assure the House on the part of the Government, that we go into this consideration upon precisely the same principle. We should be ashamed of ourselves if we were to be led by opinions previously entertained, or by a desire to adhere strictly to opinions which have been at a former period entertained by us, and to shut our eyes and close our ears against facts and reasoning which, when duly considered, are entitled to mature reflection, and which may alter opinions or confirm them, and which, at all events, bear upon questions that are not to be treated lightly or hastily, and which not only deserve but require the most calm and deliberate investigation. [Hear, hear.] These are not matters which turn upon one incidental view, or the opinion of this man or that man, however distinguished by professional merit or knowledge, whether in the army or navy; but these are questions involving great expenditure, large outlay, and undoubtedly an expenditure which Government ought not to undertake without having ascertained beforehand, as far as experiment can ascertain it, that that which they are about to do, and which they call upon Parliament to furnish the means of doing, will really be effective for the purpose for which it is intended. I am not surprised that the public in general have been struck with this encounter in the American waters, and that those who happened to turn their minds attentively to the question as to the degree which iron-plating is proof against cannon shot, and who are not particularly aware of the degree to which the question has been investigated by the Government, and the extent to which experiments have been made—I am not surprised that the public at large should have had their eyes opened and their minds struck by the conclusions which are naturally to be derived from that which has taken place. I assure the House, if it were necessary to do so, after the explanations made by the First Lord of the Admiralty, that these matters have occupied the anxious attention of the Government for a great length of time, and experiments have been made in order to test many questions of great importance, with a view to the conclusion at which we should arrive. Take one instance referred to by one of my honorable friends relative to the value of rifled cannon and smooth-bore cannon as attacking armor plate. The idea originally was that rifled cannon would be most destructive. On the contrary, it has been found by careful experiments, that, within the short distance at which ships were likely to engage, the smooth-bore cannon was more effective than the rifled gun. When you come to think of it, it is natural it should be so, because a smooth-bore gun sends out a ball with much greater initial velocity than a rifled gun. A shot from the rifled gun being longer than that from the smooth-bore—it is spherical, and therefore meets with less resistance from the atmosphere—goes further and straighter, and preserves its velocity longer, and therefore at a distance is a more effectual shot; but the solid ball which comes out of a smooth bore, starting with greater initial velocity, does not get that velocity diminished within a certain limited distance, and therefore the momentum—the compound of velocity and weight—is greater within 300 or 400 yards than that of a rifle-shot. This is one instance, in which experiments carefully made have altered opinions that were before entertained. With regard to the power of armor plates to resist shot, that has been tried very successfully; and at a short distance—300 or 400 yards, or less than that, say 200 yards—it has been found that the largest shot we are in the habit of using have not succeeded in piercing the target. Well, then, these experiments have naturally led the Government, for some time past, to come to the conclusion at which the public mind has suddenly arrived from their knowledge of what has taken place in the American war. But that which happened there, although it is a lesson in one way, is also a warning in another; because it not only shows us what armor plate will do, but it shows us what kind of vessels will not do for the general service for which we require them. In the American conflict, I believe the greater part of the shot used were hollow shot; and it is well known that hollow shot will not make the impression on armor that solid shot will. The Ericsson vessel and the *Merrimac* were only adapted for the smooth water in which they were to act; and the crews were nearly suffocated during the short action, because they were so much below the water, and so much confined that there was not air enough for them. Moreover, these vessels were so near the water's edge that in regard to one, the Ericsson battery, in rough weather the water came down the funnel, and there was a great chance of the whole thing going to the bottom. Therefore, it would not do to take these vessels as our models. We were told that they cost comparatively a small sum of money, and were completed in a comparatively short space of time. In these respects they are not examples it would be safe for us to follow in regard to the ships we mean to construct. The right hondrable baronet went through a course of improvements in arms. He told us about cross-bows, match-locks, Brown Bess and Enfield rifles. Well, no doubt, human ingenuity and the progress of science from time to time make great changes in the implements of destruction. For a long time we were content with sailing ships. Not many months ago it was found that they were no match for ships propelled by steam; and the right honorable gentleman opposite, with great credit to himself, began what he announced as the reconstruction of the navy. That reconstruction was a substitution of ships propelled by steam for sailing ships—a great improvement at that time, and the best improvement that was known. Well, since then, other nations have armed their ships with iron-plating, and we have not failed to follow their example. The Admiralty have been absolutely engaged in doing so. The right honorable baronet was the first to lead the way. We ordered the splendid ship the *Warrior*, and upon that model the *Black Prince* was also ordered. These are sea-going ships, while the American batteries are not. In the course of a year there will be four iron ships afloat and fit for sea. In the course of two years two others will be afloat and fit for sea. By the end of the year there will be five wooden ships plated with iron and ready for sea. The *Achilles*, a large ship, will be fit next year, and, besides that, there are four other iron ships ordered and in progress of construction. *Tenders have also been sent in for the construction of one on Capt. Coles' principle, which, I believe, will turn out to be the most effectual, on the whole.* Whether it can be made capable of going to sea is another thing; but for all purposes of coast defence we are of opinion that that construction of vessel will turn out to be the most effectual. Experiments have been made upon that cupola, and those experiments have been successful. These cupolas have turned out to be [illegible] that any shot fired at them; and I have no doubt that a ship so constructed will prove to be of the greatest possible efficiency. The Admiralty have not been inattentive to these matters; and, so far as the means afforded by Parliament have enabled them, they have been at work and have already realized some means of defence of this kind; and others are in preparation, which will give, by the end of 1864, sixteen iron ships of different sizes, and all respectable and formidable war vessels. Well, then comes the question whether, with regard to the defence of Portsmouth and the change at Spithead, forts or iron vessels be the best. Gentlemen seem to forget that the recommendation of the Defence Commission was that there should be both forts and floating batteries; and they recommended that a million should be allotted to the construction of floating defences. We felt when the question was the expenditure of several millions for the purpose of erecting defences for our dockyards, which I humbly think are of great importance—[hear, hear]—that we were justified, inasmuch as these defences were permanent works, which would last for many years to come, in dealing with them as improvements of the freehold, and therefore in charging the expenses upon the freehold for a certain number of years. That is to say, we provided for them by loans on terminable annuities, for a limited period of time. Well, we doubt whether it would be justifiable to apply the same principle to the floating defences, inasmuch as vessels cannot be considered to be equally durable and permanent with fortifications; and therefore we omitted to recommend to Parliament to provide out of the loan for the construction of floating defences. We left that to be provided for out of the annual votes of the year. It appears now that it is the opinion of the House that no time out to be lost in multiplying these floating defences. [Hear, hear.] If we were to follow the advice of the honorable member who has just sat down, and to provide for all commercial ports ships on Capt. COLES' principle, certainly the expense might be very considerable; but probably he would be content with such a number as would be sufficient for the defences of our dockyards and the most vulnerable ports. Gentlemen have said that it was nonsense to think of fortifying our coast to prevent invasion. No one ever dreamed of any such thing—it is obviously impossible. As has been said, you might erect forts along your coasts, but the enemy would not come near them—he would land elsewhere; you cannot fortify your coasts to prevent him landing. All you can do is to take a certain number of vulnerable points, which are of the utmost importance to your naval service, and defend them, and leave the rest to be fought by your land army. Only the navy can prevent the enemy landing. Ridicule has been thrown upon those martello towers; but, taking war as it was, and ships as they were, I am inclined to think that the towers were respectable elements of national defence. That day is now gone, like the old Brown Bess and other things that belong to the past. The use of these martello towers have been to test the power of guns to destroy them; and one of them was very useful as a target, and was employed to test the relative value of projectiles of different kinds. Well, then, the real question which the House now is considering is, whether it is desirable to suspend for a time and until more certainty is arrived at and fuller information gained, the construction of these forts at Spithead, for the purpose of applying meanwhile to the construction of iron-cased ships the amount which otherwise would be spent on these forts. [Hear, hear.] I do not mean to deny there is a great deal of plausibility in the recommendation, nor do I at all mean to say that Government will not be disposed to adopt that course. The contracts for these forts are not for completing them, but only for their foundations up to the level of the water's edge. The Government have not yet made up their minds as to the best construction of the forts on these foundations. [Hear, hear.] It was thought at one time that ten-inch iron would be sufficient, but it was found by experiment that it would not be so. Undoubtedly, therefore, if the House thought that some delay would be advisable in regard to these foundations, this could be secured by making amends to the contractor, for it is only the foundation of one fort that has yet been laid; and it might be prudent to incur the expense for a time until the question can again be fully and deliberately considered. [Cheers.] The state of the matter is this: The year before last I proposed to the House a bill to enable the Government to raise £2,000,000, for the purpose of various dockyard fortifications at Portland and Dover. More time was required than was at first imagined for drawing plans of the work and arranging for the purchase of land; and the £2,000,000 has not yet been spent, but it will be payable in June or July. It would, then, be our duty, in the course of this present session, to apply to Parliament to issue terminable annuities to continue these works; and it would be perfectly in order if the House wished it, and there would be no difficulty on the part of the Government to do this. [Hear, hear.] My right honorable friend, the Secretary of State for War, has instructed the Defence Commission to reëxamine the question as to the utility of these forts as compared with floating defences, or combined with them, and to make a report thereupon. That report will probably be in the hands of the Government within no great length of time, and no great expense probably would be incurred by desiring the contractor to suspend the work upon those fortifications. Before the time is over we should have to submit to Parliament a bill for the further issue of these terminable annuities; and then it would be for Parliament, with the information then before them, to resolve whether they would discontinue these forts altogether, or to suspend for a longer period their construction; or to what extent they would think it advisable to devote a part of those terminable annuities to the rapid construction of floating defences. [Hear.] There is no doubt that these can be more rapidly made than the forts could be constructed, and if they were always kept ready for use, and no accident happened to them, they would probably be as effective as forts. But there is this consideration to be borne in mind with regard to the relative power of forts and ships; you can only put a certain weight of guns on ships, but you can construct forts for guns of any description. It has been said that these forts would take [illegible] guns and [illegible] artillerymen. I am sure my gallant friend will not look the assertion, because it is well known that a great part of the work of manning guns is performed by landsmen, and that two trained artillerymen is sufficient for one gun. The number of artillery, therefore, would not be nearly so great as represented, in the first place; and in the next I am convinced the improvement in guns will keep pace with the improvement in iron-plated ships. The French already say that they have constructed a gun that will pierce through iron-plates; and if so, I have no doubt we shall have a gun of the same sort. In my opinion it is clear that a few permanent defences along with floating batteries will be our best protection. [Hear, hear.] There is no doubt, however, that time is a great element in these matters; and if you can get your floating defences rapidly, you had better do it. [Cheers.] And then it would be a matter for grave consideration whether you should postpone or abandon these permanent defences, which I believe would have considerable value, in connection especially with floating defences. That is the state of the case. We are quite willing to accept the disposition which I think seems to prevail in the House—[cheers]—and to give facilities for the more rapid organization of floating defences. There is a question as to the relative advantages of ships, entirely of iron, and ships of wood covered with iron. There is no doubt that a ship with iron ribs and iron skin, with teak beneath it, will resist the strain of the sea better than ships of wooden frames covered with iron. On the other hand, iron bottoms are liable to get foul, and we have at present not discovered any means of preventing this. Then, as to wooden ships, they can be more rapidly lined with iron than ships wholly of iron can be constructed. It may, therefore, be the most economical arrangement to convert more of our wooden ships into iron-cased ships. One great danger in naval warfare is the introduction of large guns sending hollow shot and shell; and it is quite clear, as we see by the action of the *Merrimac* upon the *Cumberland*, and afterwards upon the *Congress*, that shells thrown into a wooden ship are most destructive. The great advantage of iron-cased ships is, that shells will not penetrate them, whatever may be the case with shot. And the destruction caused by a shell bursting between decks must be, as we have seen, of the most formidable character. What I should propose to the House is this: that my right honorable friend, having already desired the Defence Commission to reconsider their former report, and to state again, with all the knowledge since acquired, and especially with the example of what passed the other day in America, what they think would be the speediest and most effectual method of carrying out the defences at Spithead—*that we should give notice to the contractor to suspend operations for the present*—[cheers]—any further works upon the foundation on the Norse Sand, which we have begun—and that soon after the recess, we should bring the matter again under the consideration of the House, and ask it to decide the best course to be pursued; *whether we should include in the terminable annuities a sum for the more rapid construction of armor-cased vessels for defensive purposes, and whether we should on that act count for the present suspend any further operations a the Spithead works.* The only wish of the Government is to do that which is best. We have no personal feeling in the matter. [Hear, hear.] We have no party feeling in the matter. There can be but one common object with us all, and that object is far too important to be rashly or hastily decided. It ought to be thoroughly and fairly considered, and we are quite ready to go with the House, after the recess, into its full and impartial consideration. [Cheers.]

Sir J. PAKINGTON said he had heard the speech of the noble lord who had just sat down, with a great deal of pleasure. He belived the noble lord had exercised a wise discretion in meeting the views of the honorable member for Liskeard, (Mr. OSBORNE,) in the manner in which he had done. He did not think, however, that the conduct of the Government, in relation to the building of iron-sheathed gunboats, had been entirely satisfactory. The Royal Commissioners had recommended not only the construction of forts at Spithead, but that a considerable sum of money should be devoted to the building of iron vessels; but the Government had then no steps whatever to carry out that recommendation, and he hoped the House would soon hear that steps were being taken to carry out the recommendations, and that a portion of the ten millions which had been voted for the fortifications would be used for that purpose. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. LINDSAY thought the question ought not to be referred back to a commission which had already expressed a strong opinion upon it.

After a few words from Mr. BERESFORD,

Lord C. PAGET stated that the Admiralty, with their present resources, were making most satisfactory progress in the naval defences of the country. *The construction of wooden vessels had practically, to a very great extent, if not altogether, been entirely surperseded by iron ships.*

A short conversation insued, in which Sir F. Smith, Mr. Crossley, Mr. Seely, Sir G. Lewis, Mr. Monsell, Lord Lord R. Montague, and other honorable members took part.

Mr. BENTINCK proposed to add to Mr. OSBORNE's motion the following words: "And that this House will on an early day resolve itself into a Committee for the purpose of empowering the Government to apply any portion of the moneys which have been voted for the construction of iron-sheathed vessels, or to the conversion of wooden vessels into iron-sheathed vessels."

Sir G. LEWIS opposed the motion on the ground that there was no money to expend.

After a brief discussion,

Mr. BENTINCK, to meet the objection, altered the amendment by inserting after the word forts, "not already expended or appropriated."

Upon a division, the numbers were;

For the amendment	74
Against it	13
Majority	61

The original motion and amendment was then agreed to.

THE NAVAL PANIC AMONG THE LORDS.

STATEMENT OF THE FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY.

In the House of Lords, on the 4th inst., the Earl of Hardwicke rose to ask the First Lord of the Admiralty what number of iron-plated ships were afloat and building, and what was intended to be done with the ships of the fleet that were built of timber. The noble Earl said that the intelligence which had lately been received of the maritime contest in America gave to that subject an extraordinary amount of interest and importance. For his part, however, he had for many years been convinced that iron should be substituted for timber in the construction of every efficient naval force; and he felt persuaded that the time had now come when the Government should no longer nibble with the question, but should undertake a complete reconstruction of our navy. We required two descriptions of vessels; one, which should act as floating batteries, which should be impervious like the *Monitor*, to shot and shell, but which would be capable of no rapid motion, and would only be used for purposes of coast defence; and another which could undertake long voyages and encounter every variety of weather. He cautioned the Government against building ships with such a large draft of water as twenty-six feet. He mentioned this because he saw the Government pressed by all sorts of persons with inventions and hobbies. These men were not seamen, and to follow them would lead the Government probably into a grievous error. The old general principles he believed were applicable to all kinds of vessels, whether built of iron or wood, moved by steam or by sails. He had seen a proposition to build ships without keels. Why, how was a ship without a keel to be steered? He advised the Government never to build a ship without first taking the advice of men-of-war's men. With regard to the *Merrimac*, he believed she was not iron-clad. She had been cut down, and a pent-house kind of roof was built on her deck, made of railway rails cut into the required lengths. Now, he thought, instead of building what was called a cupola-decked ship, it would be better to cut down one of the existing ships and sheet her with iron. That he believed could be done for from £25,000 to £30,000 a ship. As an old officer he could see ahead a total change in the character of our navy and our seamen. Fleets of iron ships could not be kept at sea in a time of war. It would be too expensive. Such vessels would be kept at home, and the officers would become mere scientific engineers, and the men stokers, and the character of the seaman would become the same as the modern soldier. He feared the change would have the effect of preventing the youth of the country from entering the navy. With regard to arming the ships of the new kind, he saw great difficulties. He could not see how such ships could have magazines sufficient for such armaments as they must carry. These were questions of great and paramount importance, and therefore he had taken this opportunity of calling attention to them.

The Duke of Somerset said he was much obliged to the noble Earl for having brought this subject before the House. In the Summer of 1859 the Legislature was very anxious to have the navy increased, and to augment the number of line-of-battle ships. Such was the state of things when he came into office, when he found the programme of the former Government included two iron-cased ships. So far from his not following that programme, he had found it necessary to increase the number of iron-cased ships from two to six. The first that was constructed was the *Warrior*, and then the *Black Prince*. He was not quite satisfied with those vessels, and he therefore called upon the Department to reconsider the question with a view to a smaller kind of vessel. In consequence of that the Defence vessels were laid down. Those vessels were half the tonnage of the *Warrior*. He was not quite satisfied even with those vessels, as their plates, he thought, ought to be carried farther round, and then vessels of the Resistance class were laid down. All these vessels were built by contract; but it had been found impossible to build such vessels in a specific time. With regard to the armament of the vessels, the Admiralty, seeing what was coming, gave orders last Summer to build three ships of upwards of 6,000 tons each, that would carry any sized guns. They would have 40 guns each, protected all round with plates. That made ten vessels built and building, five of which would be afloat and effective in the course of the present year. He had also, in the course of last year, ordered five ships to be cut down to carry 32 guns each, protected all round. These vessels would be 4,000-horse pywer; five of them would be completed this year, giving ten iron ships completed this year. Still he did not think our ports were sufficiently defended, and therefore he ordered a cupola vessel on Capt. COLE's plan. The experiments that were made in that case had been attended with the most satisfactory results. It was, first of all, found that the fi[illegible] be able to assure on [illegible] was not [illegible] as ad[illegible]ve or have not fortifica[illegible] was will remain then to [illegible], our seagoing ships as well as fight. The new [illegible] revolution is all in our favor, if we only show [illegible]itude equal to the emergency.

THE TONE OF THE FRENCH PRESS.

From La Patrie.

Let us suppose a case of war. One of those English frigates perceives an enemy's iron-cased vessel, gives chase, and comes up with her. The latter, smaller, and less heavily armed, but perfectly under command, moderates her speed and resolutely prepares for action. The English vessel, unless she runs past her, or comes to action at a distance, which would be disadvantageous, is obliged to regulate her steerage-way by that of her adversary, and whilst the latter can command her movements at will, the former, which is not acted on by her helm, has no other resource than to use her large tools at such rare moments as the enemy's vessel shall be unskillful enough to expose herself to their bite. The issue of the struggle probably would not be doubtful. Such is now the state of the best and finest iron-cased English vessels. The Admiralty are endeavoring to find a remedy for those defects. Will it succeed? We are therefore right in saying that England, pursued by the importunate phantom of an invasion, impossible in our day, so propitious to treaties of commerce, has formed an exaggerated idea to herself of the importance of defence. She has only understood a part of the problem which we have solved. Why, therefore, has she not endeavored to build men-of-war uniting the sea-going qualities which render them fit for navigation? Why? We do not know; but it is well known that she will find it out, and public opinion has already comprehended this truth, that when sea-going qualities cannot be united to those of resistance, it is far preferable to hold to the former. Combat is accidental; navigation is the normal state. Armour was thrown aside, because in overloading the soldier, it prevented that activity of movement which is the first of his conditions. We shall in the same manher come to the system of overloading vessels as little as possible—that is to say, not to encumber them with too heavy iron casings, and confine ourselves to merely applying them to the water-line in order to shelter them from the effect of shot in that part, and preserve them from fire. *We think that up to the present time nothing more than that has been done in France, and experienced seamen, whose opinion is entitled ic respect, consider that our new system of naval constructions is fully on a par with the progress of the age.* At all events, we do not spend enormous sums of money, and defence is secured.

From the Temps.

It does not the less remain established that the age of wooden vessels is passed. The Federal vessel the *Cumberland*, cut open by the spur of the *Merrimac*, and going to the bottom with all of her crew, courageously firing her last broadside, cannot be remembered without pain. If the *Monitor* had not arrived, the same fate awaited perhaps the *Minnesota*, which had not less than 700 men on board. Naval warfare in future will probably only admit of two sorts of ships—iron-cased vessels, which cannot be boarded, destined especially to operate on the coasts and against fortresses; and steam vessels of great speed capable of escaping by flight from the formidable artillery of the first, and employed for distant expeditions. Ordinary steamships will perhaps one day serve as simple tugs to the noating batteries, which in this manner might serve in the attack of the enemies' coasts and cover invasions. In the English Parliament it has already been proposed to protect the fortifications, in order to place them in a condition to resist the new vessels: who knows if, in ordinary sieges, the system of attack of VAUBAN will not be remodeled, and if new means will not be found to push forward on railways revolving towers armed with heavy guns. The duel has commenced between iron and cannon, and if in naval battles we are brought back to the spurs of the Punic wars, ordinary wars will perhaps restore to us something like those monstrous machines which were made use of in the sieges of antiquity. It is important to nations which care to preserve their position, not to allow themselves to be distanced in the struggle. *The engineer Ericsson, in constructing the Monitor, has had the merit of creating the first vessel which may be really called invulnerable.* The English iron-plated frigates cannot pretend to that title, as they are not entirely covered with iron, and secondly, as their deck is open the same as in the French vessels, so that the *Gloire* as well as the *Warrior* is liable to be boarded. France has reason to congratulate herself on having adopted for her iron-cased vessels a smaller model than that used in England; but she must also turn to account the important lessons which the Americans have given us. She must at the same time continue the improvements in artillery that she has commenced. The substitution of cylindrical for cylindrical-conical shots is, we know, one of the questions on which our scientific officers are now occupied: it will perhaps furnish a means of efficaciously resisting the armor-covered ships.

From the Journal des Débats.

We have two observations to make which we consider just. The first is that the event has shown once more the uncertainty of the theory on which it had been imagined to construct vessels called steam rams, and intended to combat the enemy by opening its sides by running into them. This can be tried but very seldom between iron-clad vessels. The *Merrimac* tried the experiment, and the injury she sustained in making the attempt compelled her to abandon a struggle which had been so favorable to her. She is said to have taken her adversary obliquely—so at least it is said; and what is certain is, that she was twice or thrice as heavy, and of much superior speed. She ought therefore, to have succeeded if the theory of the "ram" is always applicable to vessels in action. We should be tempted, however, to believe that the *Merrimac* must have before received injury in running into the Cumberland corvette on the previous day. She sunk her, it is true, but in war it is not only sufficient to injure the enemy, it is also necessary not to injure oneself.

The second observation which we have to make, and that which appears even more important than the first, is, that what has taken place shows, in a striking manner, the almost invulnerability of iron-cased vessels as regards the old artillery, or to speak more correctly, as regards any guns the projectiles of which have not extraordinary swiftness or great power of shock. This fact appears to us to be the more clearly shown, as, without wishing to dispute the mechanical genius of the Americans, we think we have a right to doubt that the iron plates of the *Merrimac*, and their system of fastening, is most perfect. We remember, in fact, that in the last message of President BUCHANAN, he said that the Federal Government did not think much of iron-cased vessels, and that it had not made any arrangement for building any. When the civil war broke out the Americans decided on undertaking that kind of construction which had caused so much noise among the builders and artillery-sessions in Europe. The Americans must have, therefore, been very ill-prepared for carrying out a plan which required so much study and attention. The arsenal of Norfolk had also been partly destroyed by the Federals, and how the Confederates could have managed to build so large a vessel as the *Merrimac* is a matter which reflects the highest honor on them, although we cannot suppose that she can possibly be equal to those built under more favorable conditions. It must also be added that the *Merrimac* was originally a timber-built frigate which the Federals had sunk before the evacuation of Norfolk, and that she must have suffered matrially from having been so long under water, and particularly as she had never been built with the idea of being at some future day cased with iron. After such precedents, if the *Merrimac* was able to support two days' action and bear several hundred blows from shot fired almost point blank, without her plates being even scratched, it is doubtless very legitimate to draw a conclusion from those facts, showing the power of resistance of iron, but to have an exact idea we ought to be in possession of the weight of force of projection of the artillery which she was battered with. This is the second side of the question, but it is quite as important as the first, and neither can be separated.

The Mexican Question.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND THE TREATY.

In the House of Commons, on the 3d, Mr. S. FITZGERALD asked whether the Government had received official information relative to the Convention said to have been entered into at Soledad between the Allied Powers and the Government of Mexico; whether the British force had been or was about to be withdrawn from the territories of the Republic, and whether instructions had been sent out to the British Minister approving of the terms of the Convention.

Mr. LAYARD replied that the Government had received official information that a Convention had been signed, not, however, between the Allied Powers and the Government of Mexico, but between the Commissioners of the Allied Powers and the Government of Mexico. It was true that the British force had probably been withdrawn by this time from Mexico, with the exception of a small body of men. His honorable friend was aware that that force consisted of 600 marines, and by referring to the papers that had been laid on the table of the House, he would perceive *that it was not the intention of Her Majesty's Government that those marines should take any part in an expedition into the interior of the country. They would be brought back to this country with the exception of one hundred men, who would be left there to carry on the ordinary duties of Vera Cruz and another place.* As regarded the terms of the convention, her Majesty's Government had approved of that convention, though not perhaps approving of all the articles of it, yet on the whole they considered it carried out the intention of her Majesty's Government. They disclaimed all desire, on the part of her Majesty's Government, to interfere in the internal affairs of Mexico. The Government entertained a hope that the [illegible] would be

...ntradicted by negotiations by...ceable means, and that ...
...ntion of the convention would ...
...ould not be necessary to ... Mexico.

POSITION OF THE FRENCH AND SPANISH GOVERNMENTS.

From the Journal des Débats.

The satisfaction given by the *Moniteur* to the Spanish journals on the assertion relative to the recall of Gen. PRIM, applies at the same time to the whole of the pacific news which has arrived during the last two or three days. It results from the French official journal that the Convention entered into between the allied Commissioners and the Mexican Government has been disapproved of by the French Government, and that the measures decided on in virtue of that Convention, such as the departure of the French and Spanish troops for Cuba, and the immediate reembarkation of the reinforcements arrived from France, must be considered as null and void. It results also in the political powers with which Admiral JURIEN DE LA GRAVIÈRE was invested are withdrawn from him, and confided to M. DUBOIS DE SALIGNY, French Minister in Mexico. Consequently, it is a complete change which is about to take place in the state of affairs, and the hopes of a pacific solution, which had been calculated on, are indefinitely postponed. The unexpected resolution come to by the French Government once more throws everything into doubt. We will not now attempt to give an opinion on this sudden incident, nor seek to prognosticate the complications which may be the result of it. As might have been remarked, the accounts which have just arrived from Vera Cruz are dated the 5th March, and it is on the 1st April that the negotiations relative to the definitive conclusion of peace were to open at Orizaba. There is, therefore, reason to foresee the case, which appears very probable, that peace would be definitively concluded and signed before the arrival of fresh instructions sent from Paris. In that case what will France do? After having disapproved of the preliminaries of peace, will she do the same as regards the definitive treaty? Has France already come to an understanding, and if not, can she do so, as to the conduct to be observed with the two other allied Powers? Such are the hypotheses which naturally arise from this new situation. In putting those questions it follows as a matter of course that we do not pretend to prejudge and still less to solve them. According to a telegraphic dispatch from Madrid, the resolutions of the French Government is said to have been communicated to the two allied Governments. If reliance is to be placed on the rumors current at Madrid, but which ought to be received with all reserve, there is said to be an accord on the point between the Spanish and French Governments, principally owing to the little confidence felt in the sincerity of the Mexican Government.

The British Annual Budget.

From the London Times.

THE UNIMPORTANCE OF MR. GLADSTONE'S RECOMMENDATION.

As we read in the military intelligence from across the Atlantic, there are immense armies, weeks of marching and countermarching, preparations always on the point of completion, movements always to be made, at last whole days of fightidg and slaying; prodigious slaughter, unparalleled bravery, and, when the worst comes to be made out, fifty are found killed or missing on one side, and it is hoped as many on the other. Why all the fighting, if for such a result? Why a financial statement and financial argumentation, occupying twelve columns of our paper, if it is merely to find out what can be done with this estimated and still non-existent £150,000? With this paper surplus of £150,000 it is proposed to reduce the scale of wine duties to two rates—above and below 20 degrees of spirit; to abolish the hop duties, and substitute for them brewing licenses. On the new scale of wine duties there is to be a gain of £15,800 a year, and on the substitution of licenses for hop duties there may be a loss of £45,000 a year. Deducting the expected gain, the Treasury is expected to lose by the Budget of 1862 the exact sum of £29,200 a year. There is a point at which human nature must at last succumb. The noblest philosopher, the most brilliant rhetorician, feels at last that he has either exhausted his subject or the interest of his hearers. So he stops, as it were, out of breath. In this last stage of financial energy Mr. GLADSTONE is obliged to sit down and leave a deficiency of £29,000 unaccounted and unprovided for. That much he leaves to hope, on the principle, doubtless, that life is only tolerable so long as there is something to be hoped for. "Hope springs eternal in the human breast," and the hope in this instance is, that we may be still able to make all ends meet this time next year. That hiatus to be filled up represents the progressive improvement of the country, and the still youthful ardor which glids the future, and paints a land of promise beyond the setting sun. We shall not follow the Chancellor of the Exchequer into his diminishing quantities, or scrutinise the legerdemain by which he has been enabled to work such financial wonders with so slight and so questionable a surplus. The spectators are so delighted to see showers of roses, flights of pigeons, streams of water, miles of ribbons, wardrobes of apparel, besides omelets, apples, and port wine, come out of an old hat, that they will not willingly destroy the illusion. All this out of £150,060! Still it is something to get rid of the deputation of hop-growers permanently established in the ante-room of the Treasury. Brewers are not formidable to high functionaries. They pursue their ends other ways. They may be made to pay for licenses, as also may country gentlemen if they choose to brew their own beer, and they will not complain. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, however, cannot let his day pass without completing his appointed number of hours and filling his privileged space in our columns. As the first fox, the paltry surplus of £150,000, afforded such indifferent sport, it was necessary to draw a new covert in the hope of better run. We have really to thank the happy chance which reduced Mr. GLADSTONE to this expedient last night, for nothing could be more interesting or more reassuring than his review of our financial position and prospects. Notwithstanding an extraordinary war expenditure, which cannot be put lower than eight millions and a half during the last three years, we have reduced the national debt in that period by near four millions and a half, and the annual interest by more than two millions. We have finally abolished every one of the war taxes which Mr. SYDNEY SMITH, in a celebrated passage, describes as the penalty for glory. We have left the poor man, and even the man who is not so poor, not a single necessary article that he can put his hand upon, and say that it is taxed for the army, navy or Government, or for the cost of old wars. Our recent expenditure is light indeed compared with that of France, Austria, Russia and other countries, and our taxation light indeed compared with that which the Americans have brought upon themselves in less than a year and a half. All this is pleasant to think upon, and Mr. GLADSTONE states it in a manner to put us in good humor with him and ourselves. But we cannot forget that when he converts a surplus of £150,000 into a deficiency of £30,000 he is welding the income-tax still closer to our wrists and ankles. He assumes its perpetuity. He boasts that he has not been dealing lavishly with taxation, because he has, in fact, added three millions and a half to the burden of the income tax. He states with complacency that it is now 9d. in the pound, and produces about ten millions a year. At the same time he adds to the assessed taxes, among which his brewing libense, in its application to private houses, must be considered. We are not prepared to go all lengths with the policy of substituting an income tax and various forms of assessed taxes for the whole system of indirect taxation. It is not so conducive to thrift as the old taxes were, for they directly operated as a reason against expenditure. The income-tax has the opposite tendency, for its heavy dead drain on the income suggests the evil thought of making up for it by some plausible species of gambling, or revenging one's self upon it by reckless expenditure. At least, we are not satisfied that Mr. GLADSTONE has exhausted this part of his subject so completely as he has the disposal of his small surplus.

REFORMS IN THE BRITISH SYSTEM OF TAXATION.

In his speech on the budget, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. GLADSTONE, introduced the following reference to indiscriminate taxation, which may be read with interest in America:—

When I think of these extensive changes in taxation that have taken place, perhaps I may be permitted, by way of relieving a monotonous discussion, to quote an author whose very name gives life and animation to every subject on which he wrote—I mean Mr. SYDNEY SMITH, who in a rare degree mingled wisdom with wit. [Hear, hear.] He placed on record forty-two years ago a passage that enables one in some degree to judge of the immense transition we have made with regard to our fiscal system. In 1820 he wrote an article in the Edinburgh *Review*, since published in his works, in which he warned the Americans of what would happen to them if, for the sake of glory, they were induced to rush into war; and certainly, when compared with the very letter of what was now passing—looking to the particular items and clauses of that tax bill, which in some of its stages, I don't exactly know what, is now under the consideration of Congress—a more remarkable prediction I cannot conceive. I cannot quote the whole passage, it is too long; but he warns America by pointing to the then state of England. He says:

"We can inform Jonathan what are the inevitable consequences of being too fond of glory—taxes upon every article which enters into the mouth, or covers the back, or is placed under the foot; * * *—taxes on everything on earth and the waters under the earth—on everything that comes from abroad or is grown at home—taxes on the raw material—taxes on every fresh value that is added to it by the industry of man—taxes on the sauce which pampers man's appetite, and the drug that restores him to health—on the ermine which decorates the judge, and the rope that hangs the criminal—[a laugh]—on the poor man's salt, and the rich man's spice—on the bare head of the coffin, and the ribbons of the bride."

I believe that that passage, which was literally true in England at that moment, is, if what we read be true, about to be verified in a country hitherto exempt from taxes. Let us see how that passage, so just, vivid and accurate, applies to our present circumstances. There are no taxes on the raw material; there are no taxes on raw material. There every tax on every fresh value added to it by the industry of man; now there are no taxes on the fresh value added to it by the industry of man. There were taxes on the sauce which pampers man's appetite; now there is no tax on sauce, and man may pamper his appetite as he pleases. There were taxes on the drug that restored him to health; now there is no tax on drugs, and he may get well as quickly as he can. [A laugh.] There were taxes on the ermine which decorates the judge; now ermine is free. There were taxes on the rope which hangs the criminal; now that rope is free. [A laugh.] There were taxes on the poor man's salt; now that salt is free. There were taxes on the rich man's spice; now that spice is free. There were taxes on the brass nails of the coffin; now those brass nails are free. There were taxes on the ribbons of the bride—she winds up the procession—and her ribbons also are free. [Cheers.]

Gen. Cameron and Mr. James W. Wall—A Foolish Rumor Arrested.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been called to the following paragraph, appearing under the telegraphic head in your issue of yesterday, and dated Philadelphia:

"Mr. WALL is present here from Burlington, with a number of his friends, intending to chastise Mr. CAMERON for the injury done him last Fall, by locking him up in Fort Lafayette."

The above statement is a sheer fabrication. I visited Philadelphia on Tuesday to fulfill an engagement made on the Saturday previous. I did not even know of the distinguished presence of the Ex-Secretary of War in Philadelphia, and was only made aware of it upon entering the Continental Hotel by the number of police who appeared to be watching my every movement. Upon inquiring the cause, I learned, much to my surprise, that SIMON CAMERON was at the hotel, and, apprehending a personal attack from me, had thus protected his "exits and his entrances" by an armed posse. This announcement, while it surprised me, at the same time was gratifying as a manifestation that the Ex-Secretary was just beginning to have a realizing sense of the wrong and outrage inflicted upon me. An awakened conscience first makes a coward of a man, but sometimes the very fear it provokes is often the harbinger of a genuine repentance, that induces the awakened frightened sinner "to go and sin no more." Let us all hope and pray that it may be so in this particular instance.

The Ex-Secretary may, however, dismiss his fears and his body-guard together. The wrong he has inflicted upon me is of too grave a character to be remedied by an assault upon a gray-haired man. The stern issue between himself and the man he has so shamefully wronged, cannot be dragged down for settlement to the low arena of the bar-room of a hotel, or decided by a struggle to whose umpireship blackguards only resort as a final settlement of their difficulties. His own conduct, according to all the rules, has placed him outside the pale within whose limits gentlemen alone have their remedies for grievances of so high and grave a character as those of which I complain.

The final settlement, therefore, of this question between the Ex-Secretary of War and myself must be left to the legal tribunals of the country at the proper time. There, if the great principles of constitutional liberty are not a delusion and a snare, and our boasted freedom a sham, may yet be found a place of refuge for liberty against despotism—the oppressed from the oppressor. Yours, respectfully,

JAMES W. WALL.

BURLINGTON, Thursday, April 17, 1862.

The Act for the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia.

An Act for the release of certain persons held to service or labor in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all persons held to service or labor within the District of Columbia, by reason of African descent, are hereby discharged and freed of and from all claim to such service or labor; and from and after the passage of this act neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for crime, whereof the party shall be duly convicted, shall hereafter exist in said District.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all persons loyal to the United States holding claims to service or labor against persons discharged therefrom by this act may, within ninety days from the passage thereof, but not thereafter, present to the Commissioners hereinafter mentioned their respective statements or petitions in writing, verified by oath or affirmation, setting forth the names, ages, and personal description of such persons, the manner in which said petitioners acquired such claim, and any facts touching the value thereof, and declaring his allegiance to the Government of the United States, and that he has not borne arms against the United States during the present rebellion, nor in any way given aid or comfort thereto: *Provided*, That the oath of the party shall not be evidence of the facts therein stated.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint three Commissioners, residents of the District of Columbia, any two of whom shall have power to act, who shall receive the petitions above mentioned, and who shall investigate and determine the validity and value of the claims therein presented, as aforesaid, and appraise and apportion, under the proviso hereto annexed, the value in money of the several claims by them found to be valid: *Provided, however*, That the entire sum so appraised and apportioned shall not exceed in the aggregate an amount equal to three hundred dollars for each person shown to have been so held by lawful claim: *And provided, further*, That no claim shall be allowed for any slave or slaves brought into said District after the passage of this act, nor for any slave claimed by any person who has borne arms against the Government of the United States in the present rebeilion, or in any way given aid or comfort thereto, or which originates in or by virtue of any transfer heretofore made, or which shall hereafter be made by any person who has in any manner aided or sustained the rebellion against the Government of the United States.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That said Commissioners shall, within nine months from the passage of this act, make a full and final report of their proceedings, findings and appraisement, and shall deliver the same to the Secretary of the Treasury, which report shall be deemed and taken to be conclusive in all respects, except as hereinafter provided; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall, with like exception, cause the amounts so apportioned to said claims to be paid from the Treasury of the United States to the parties found by said report to be entitled thereto as aforesaid, and the same shall be received in full and complete compensation: *Provided*, That in cases where petitions may be filed presenting conflicting claims or setting up liens, said Commissioners shall so specify in said report, and payment shall not be made according to the award of said Commissioners until a period of sixty days shall have elapsed, during which time any petitioner claiming an interest in the particular amount may file a bill in equity in the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, making all other claimants defendants thereto, setting forth the proceedings in such case before said Commissioners and their action therein, and praying that the party to whom payment has been awarded may be enjoined from receiving the same; and if said Court shall grant such provisional order, a copy thereof may, on motion of said complainant, be served upon the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall thereupon cause the said amount of money to be paid into said Court, subject to its orders and final decree, which payment shall be in full and complete compensation, as in other cases.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That said Commissioners shall hold their sessions in the City of Washington, at such place and times as the President of the United States may direct, of which they shall give due and public notice. They shall have power to subpœna and compel the attendance of witnesses, and to receive testimony and enforce its production, as in civil cases before courts of justice, without the exclusion of any witness on account of color; and they may summon before them the persons making claim to service or labor, and examine them under oath; and they may also, for purposes of identification and appraisement, call before them the persons so claimed. Said Commissioners shall appoint a Clerk, who shall keep files, and complete record of all proceedings before them, who shall have power to administer oaths and affirmations in said proceedings, and who shall issue all lawful process by them ordered. The Marshal of the District of Columbia, shall personally, or by deputy, attend upon the sessions of said Commissioners, and shall execute the process issued by said Clerk.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That said Commissioners shall receive in compensation for their services the sum of two thousand dollars each, to be paid upon the filing of their Report; that said Clerk shall receive for his services the sum of two hundred dollars per month; that said Marshal shall receive such fees as are allowed by law for similar services performed by him in the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia; that the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause all other reasonable expenses of said Commission to be audited and allowed, and that said compensation, fees and expenses shall be paid from the treasury of the United States.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That for the purpose of carrying this act into effect there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum not exceeding one million of dollars.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That any person or persons who shall kidnap, or in any manner transport or procure to be taken out of said District, any person or persons discharged and freed by the provisions of this act, or any free person or persons with intent to reenslave or sell such person or persons into slavery, or shall reenslave any of said freed persons, the person or persons so offending shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and on conviction thereof in any court of competent jurisdiction in said District, shall be imprisoned in the Penitentiary not less than five nor more than twenty years.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That within twenty days or within such further time as the Commissioners hereby provided for shall limit, after the passage of this act, a statement in writing or schedule shall be filed with the Clerk of the Circuit Court for the District of Columbia, by the several owners or claimants to the services of the persons made free, or manumitted by this act, setting forth the names, ages, sex, and particular description of such persons severally; and the said Clerk shall receive and record, in a book by him to be provided and kept for that purpose, the said statements or schedules, on receiving fifty cents each therefor, and no claim shall be allowed to any claimant or owner who shall neglect this requirement.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Clerk, and his successors in office shall, from time to time, on demand, and on receiving twenty-five cents therefor, prepare, sign, and deliver to each person made free or manumitted by this act, a certificate under the seal of said Court, setting out the name, age and description of such person, and stating that such person was duly manumitted and set free by this act.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, is hereby appropriated to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States, to aid in the colonization and settlement of such free persons of African descent now residing in said District, including those to be liberated by this act, as may desire to emigrate to the republics of Hayti or Liberia, or such other country beyond the limits of the United States as the President may determine: *Provided*, The expenditure for this purpose shall not exceed one hundred dollars for each emigrant.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts of Congress and all laws of the State of Maryland in force in said District, and all ordinances of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARIEL.

$617,000 IN TREASURE.

Important from the States of Colombia.

A Bold but Unsuccessful Stroke by Canal.

GEN. HERRAN DENOUNCED BY MOSQUERA.

The steamship *Ariel*, from Aspinwall, with specie and passengers, arrived at this port early yesterday morning. The following is her

SPECIE LIST.

From Aspinwall.

Cartwright & Harrison.	$3,100	Wells, Fargo & Co.....	295
James Hale.....	1,515	Order.....	550
Total.....			$5,460

From San Francisco.

Order.....	$12,702	J. G. Parker & Son...	$17,000
Isaac Eppinger.....	30,600	A. E. Hecht.....	10,088
Allan McLane.....	26,342	J. Strauss Bro. & Co.	43,939
J. H. Williams.....	10,000	H. Cohn & Co.....	13,000
Wm. Meyer & Co.....	4,800	Jas. Patrick & Co....	50,000
Martin Bates & Co....	5,000	A. S. Rosenbaum.....	14,000
James Hunter & Co...	3,060	De Witt Kittie & Co..	30,100
Wm. Seligman & Co...	28,000	J. T. Hayward.....	5,000
W. Heller & Co.....	9,000	Schoole & Bro.....	20,900
Janson, Bond & Co...	5,000	M. O. Roberts.....	2,862
Richard Patrick.....	6,500	Bush & Wilder.....	15,000
Jennings & Brewster.	10,800	Wells, Fargo & Co...	146,500
J. Heller & Bros.....	9,700	Eugene Kelly & Co...	62,300
Z. Einstein & Bros...	7,700	From San Francisco.	$611,818
P. Naylor.....	6,000	From Aspinwall.....	5,460
American Ex. Bank..	6,000		
Total amount.....			$617,279

The news from California has been anticipated. That from the United States of Colombia is important, and will be found in detail in the letter of our special correspondent.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

Bogota Again Occupied by Conservatives and Guerrillas—The Liberals in the Convent of San Augustine—Heroic Defence—Defeat of the Guerrillas.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Tuesday, March 4, 1862.

The regular British steamer from Carthagena to Aspinwall arrived at the latter port yesterday, having left Carthagena on the 2d. She brings dates from Bogota, the capital, to Feb. 16. The news is very interesting and important. It appears that Señor IGNACIO GUTIERREZ, as the oldest member of the Cabinets of Presidents OSPINA and his successor, CALVO, claimed to be the Executive Chief of the nation, and that he has been hiding in Bogota until the proper time should come for him to declare himself as such. It further appears that the ousted Conservative leaders all over the Confederation had concerted to support GUTIERREZ in this claim, and had great hopes, through the forces of Gen. CANAL, in Santander, Gen. ENAÓ, in Antioquia, and Col. ARBOLEDA, in Cauca, to successfully assert it. CANAL, who has a dozen times been defeated, and half a dozen times taken prisoner—on paper—by the MOSQUERA or Liberal forces, seems suddenly to have renewed a vigorous military existence, and by extraordinary exertions, had raised his oft-defeated column of from ten to twelve hundred men, to two thousand. With these he met, in the north of the State of Boyaca, the Mosquera force, about the 20th of February, both sides, of course, claiming the victory, but no doubt CANAL gained some advantages, or at least gained his object, which appears to have been to fall suddenly upon Bogota in the absence of MOSQUERA and his forces, and take it; thus giving the Capital to GUTIERREZ. In effect, after the battle, by forced marches, he reached the neighborhood of Bogota on the 24th. On that day the members of the Mosquera Government met, and placed the defence of the city in the hands of Señor VALERIO F. BARRIGA. On the 25th, at 10 A. M., BARRIGA took possession of the Convent of San Augustin, having with him all the members of the Cabinet and civil local magistracy, and under his command about 1,500 men, 500 of whom were civilians without arms. CANAL had 1,500 men of his own force, and was joined by 1,000 *Guachas*, or guerrillas, the same men who entered and robbed the city the month previous. CANAL demanded the surrender of the convent, and gave BARRIGA an hour and a-half to decide—but before the latter had made any reply, in less than three-quarters of an hour, his troops commenced to occupy the city, and to open fire upon the convent, only the lateral doors of which at that hour, 12½ o'clock, had been barricaded. At the first onset, Capt. RAFAEL MOGOLLON, of the Liberals, was killed, and the Canalists taking one cannon, a small mortar and some hand-grenades from them, the enemy took possession of the neighboring houses on the four sides of the convent, among others, that of Señor GRAU, and which they set fire to, that it might communicate to the Chapel of Jesus, a portion of the edifice. The chapel was soon heated to such a degree "that the beautiful and venerated statue of Jesus of Nazareth, which had always been one of the images held in the most fervent devotion by the Catholics, would have been destroyed had it not, in the midst of fire and smoke, been heroically rescued by a young man, who took it to a secure place." The bulletin goes on to say: "When night came on, and the fire had communicated itself to the roof of the Chapel of Jesus, the enemy commenced a general attack against the burning building, and against the seven gates or doors of the convent, some of which had been fired. Then the combat was terrible; in the midst of it, and when the pictures and images and burning wood commenced to fall, the bugles of the enemy sounded to the charge, and the shouts, and laughter, and hootings of the soldiers, in derision of the defenders, were heard, amid the booming of cannon. The danger was everywhere. Bars and levers were placed against the entrances; such a continual discharge of cannon and musketry was kept up that the whole square was illuminated. The shouts of our numerous foe, and the incessant detonations were deafening and terrible; "but, surrounded by such a tremendous spectacle," says BARRIGA, "my braves and virtuous companions, impassive and silent, took no note of the horrible deaths by which they were threatened, and only thought of the heroic defence which was confided to them." Through the efforts of the Secretary of War, Dr. ANDRES CERON, united with a large force of the citizens, the fire was partially extinguished, and the garrison was thus saved from destruction. The attack continued all night till 7 o'clock in the morning, with more or less force, and at 10 A. M., another desperate general assault was made, which it was hoped, if not successful, would be successful, especially as they had set fire to the shops which formed the angle opposite the church, but no harm was done to the convent and chapel, except that the ceilings had fallen. The entrances having been defended with the utmost vigor till 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the enemy commenced the use of hand-grenades, which they threw in all directions, but without doing much damage. At 7 at night, a woman with a white flag approached the convent, having a letter in her hand. It was from Señor LLNO DE POMBO, (father of the Secretary of Legation at Washington,) advising the defenders that the convent was ruined, that all further resistance was useless, and that he was authorised by CANAL to demand its surrender within an hour. Col. FERNANDEZ also appeared, with the same message, and offering BARRIGA all the guarantees he might require if he would surrender. To which BARRIGA replied that he would never surrender, and that it was against the practice of civilized nations to continue or initiate an attack in presence of a flag of truce. The messenger also assured BARRIGA, on his word of honor, that President MOSQUERA had been taken prisoner. The attack lasted for thirty six hours, without the besieged having a moment for rest. At 2 o'clock in the morning, the enemy, although intimating to the besieged that they had ceased to attack, placed some grenades in an angle of the building, causing a great explosion, when the defenders were all at their posts again, but the attack was not renewed. CANAL then learned that MOSQUERA was approaching the city with a large force, in consequence of which he evacuated the city, and took to flight. The defenders lost about 100 men in killed and wounded, and CANAL's loss is reckoned at from three hundred to four hundred, beside 300 who deserted him on leaving the city. The 1,000 guerrillas who joined him returned to their homes, and he made the best of his way toward the Magdalena River. He was, however, pursued, and in his flight lost many more men, and in crossing the Magdalena lost some munitions, and much of the spoil he took with him. SANCHEZ, who undertook with his force to cross the Magdalena and unite with CANAL, lost nearly all his force in the attempt.

CANAL finally succeeded in escaping into Antioquia, with, it is said, only five or six hundred men. MOSQUERA claims that he has 7,000 men approaching Antioquia from the southeast, and that with the numerous forces of Gens. LOPEZ, SANCHES and PAYAN in the State of Cauca, he will soon end the war.

The news, if true, from the State of Cauca, is important. The British steamer *Anne*, which arrived at Panama on the 1st inst., reports that the troops of PAYAN (MOSQUERA) moved up the river Dagna from Buenaventura and intrenched themselves in the guayabal. On the 25th, the camp was attacked by Gen. ENAO, (the leader of the Conservative forces in Antioquia,) who had flanked it during the night, and who attacked the rear-guard next morning. At noon, however, ENAO was completely routed, losing two hundred men, seven officers, his second in command, VILLEGAS, and himself being taken prisoner. Gen. PAYAN headed the pursuit in person, and is supposed to have occupied Cali. Col. ARBOLEDA was intrenched in Quilichao, between the victorious forces of PAYAN and LOPEZ, and, it is supposed is taken prisoner and his force broken up before this. BARBACOAS had also been taken by the Mosqueristas.

Gen. MOSQUERA publishes a decree dismissing Gen. HERRAN, Minister at Washington, from his post, and also destituting him as Commander-in-Chief of the forces of the Republic, stigmatising him as a traitor. Señor MANUEL MURILLO, MOSQUERA's present Minister to France, has been appointed to Washington; and Señor SIMON ASHEOLEDA, who goes to New-York by the *Ariel* to-day, is to be Chargé d'Affaires till MURILLO can reach Washington. Señor PARAGA has been appointed Commissioner on Panama riot claims, in place of Señor HURTADO.

The following is this decree in full:

Considering, That by the fact of the acceptance by Señor P. A. HERRAN of the post of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of Colombia, near the Government at Washington, he actually recognized the Government that charged him with that post of honor and trust.

That he ratified said recognition by receiving from our treasury one year's salary, and from the Executive his credentials, together with instructions, which he promised to follow, and accepting as Secretary of Legation, Señor SIMON ASHEOLEDA.

That on his arrival at Washington, betraying his plighted faith and all the duties of honor and delicacy, he reassumed his old place of Minister of the New-Granadian Confederacy, separating from himself Señor SIMON ARBOLEDA, and calling to the Secretaryship Señor RAFAEL POMBO, who had been removed from office on account of his well-known hostility to the Government of this Union, and commenced to act in opposition to that Government, pretending to represent a Government which had long ceased to exist in right and in fact.

And finally, that it is absolutely requisite that such signal acts of treachery should be punished, I decree:

ARTICLE 1. Señor P. A. HERRAN is hereby removed from the office of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of Colombia near the Government at Washington.

ART. 2. Let this decree and the reasons that have dictated it, be communicated to the Government of the United States of America, and let it be officially published. T. C. MOSQUERA.

Secretary of Foreign Affairs:

M. ANCIZAR.

Another decree follows, dismissing Gen. HERRAN from the army, for the same reasons.

Gen. MOSQUERA does not approve the Guardia-Murillo Convention made in Aspinwall last September, by which the State of Panama became owner of the rights of the General Government in the Panama Railroad, so it is understood, but no official action has as yet been taken in the matter. Señor JUSTO AROSEMENA, agent of the Panama State Government, in this matter, had had two interviews on the subject with MOSQUERA.

Judge BURTON, the United States Minister, had held official intercourse with MOSQUERA, but had not yet recognized his Government.

Col. MCKEE, United States Consul at Panama, has returned from Mexico to his post.

We have no special news in Panama. Capt. JOHN DAVIS, who commanded the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steam-tug *Taboga* in this bay, was drowned one night last week. He laid down to sleep on the upper deck, and when a man went to call him according to orders, he was not to be found. It is supposed he rolled off the deck in his sleep, as the boat was at the time under way from the Island of Taboga to Flamenco. Mr. DAVIS was an Englishman, and much respected here. The loss of the Pacific Mail Company in the burning of their warehouses is now said to be $75,000.

The United States steam-frigate *Saranac* is in port. Also, the British war steamer *Termagant*, and the French war steamer *Cassini*. Capt. RITCHIE, of the *Saranac*, has been relieved by Capt. LANMAN, and goes home by the *Ariel*.

The Expected Battle at Yorktown and the Sanitary Commission.

The Sanitary Commission has made arrangements with the War Department by which it engages to be prepared, whenever required, to completely equip, provision, and furnish floating hospitals or transports for the wounded, for one thousand patients, and at short notice for a much greater number.

It has already in Washington the larger part of what is necessary for this purpose, and now calls upon its auxiliaries in the Eastern States to send forward such suitable additional stores as they have collected, or can at once collect, without delay. The Commission has recently sent a portable store-house to Fort Monroe, in order to be able to increase its reserve supply of stores at that point, from which articles for the wounded and sick in the line before Yorktown are daily forwarded. Two members of the Commission's regular staff of surgeons, with assistants and means of land transportation, are also on the ground.

The design of the Sanitary Commission is, in all cases to *anticipate* the contingencies of war, as far as possible. For this purpose a certain stock of supplies is maintained as near as can be to the field of active operations of each advancing column, and trustworthy professional agents are kept in daily communication with their headquarters, by whose advice aid can be directed intelligently, and without unnecessary expense or waste. This was the case with the forces which won the battles of Mill Spring, Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Island Number Ten, and Pittsburgh Landing. The aid supplied by the Commission in these cases was immediate and most important. The Commission, at this moment, has special professional agents attending respectively the Mississippi fleet, the army at Pittsburgh Landing, Gen. MITCHELL's Division, BANKS' column, DIX's column, MCDOWELL's column, WOODSWORTH's Division; at Gen. MCCLELLAN's headquarters, at Newbern, at Fernandina and at Ship Island, to each of whom supplies are shipped as often as it is advised that they should be. Lodges are maintained by the Commission or its local auxiliaries at Cairo, Louisville, Nashville and Washington, at which board, lodging, surgical attendance and nursing are provided gratuitously to all soldiers or discharged soldiers who need it. Special arrangements for the care and assistance of the wounded and sick are made at Chicago, Cincinnati, and other points.

For these and other purposes of a similar character, the Commission needs to make large expenditures, and urges that in no other way and through no organization less general and comprehensive in its scope, can money be so well expended in behalf of the sick and wounded.

The Commission is at this moment in especial need of the means to enable it to act confidently and strongly wherever occasion may present. [illegible] tions of money are requested to be sent to the Treasurer, Geo. T. STRONG, Esq., No. 68 Wall-street.

The Commission congratulates its associates on the passage of the bill for the reorganization of the Medical Staff of the army, which includes provisions proposed by the Commission for the purpose of securing a greater degree of systematic sanitary precaution in the administration of the army, and greater directness and efficiency in the "regulation" supply of the wants of the sick and wounded. Reference is made also, with pleasure, to a recent most enlightened general order of the Major-General commanding that column of the army where the need for such an order was greatest, in which was incorporated the most important part of the advice, the adoption of which during the last year the Commission has been striving to obtain. From this success it takes courage for renewed zeal in the good work committed to it by its contributors.

FRED. LAW OLMSTED,
General Secretary.

WASHINGTON, April 16, 1862.

In addition to the class of articles previously and usually called for, the following will be now gratefully received. They may be sent:

In New-York, to the Woman's Central Relief Association, No. 10 Cooper Union, Third-avenue.

In Philadelphia, to the Pennsylvania Branch of Sanitary Commission, No. 1,325 Chestnut-street.

In Boston, to the New-England Women's Auxiliary Association, No. 22 Summer-street.

Surgical Instruments,	Flannel, (by piece,)
Tin Cups,	Razors,
Oiled Silk,	Fans,
Muslin, (by piece,)	Sponges,
Wax,	Cotton-batting,
Hand-basins,	Soap,
India-rubber cloth, or substitute,	Twine,
	Tape.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

THE BATTLE AT PITTSBURGH LANDING.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

PITTSBURGH LANDING, Tenn., Wednesday Evening, April 9.

The days after the battle have been spent in burying the dead and collecting the wounded. Meantime no operations of any importance have been attempted against the enemy. Last night their rear guard was still within eight miles of us. If cavalry is ever to be of any use to us, then was the time to let it out. But no pursuit has been made. Several regiments were ordered out yesterday, on what I suppose was intended as a reconnoissance. They came up to the rebel rear guard, made a push at it, and—came back something the worse for wear. There were certainly no signs in the movements there that the retreat was a rout.

Yet the rebels abandoned large quantities of property. A mile or two out from Shiloh, (the church in the edge of our lines, where BEAUREGARD had his headquarters,) long trains of wagons, mostly loaded with provisions, got fast in the mud. They abandoned them, but took care to go along before leaving and break off all the tongues. They seemed to imagine that that would serve, like spiking a gun, to disable it effectually. The amount of provisions abandoned was immense.

The rebels had evidently come to stay. Flour was scattered over acres on acres on either side of the road, till in places it looked as if it had snowed flour, and that the storm was heavier than had ever been seen before by the oldest inhabitant.

There were some signs, too, of rapid retreat Monday evening. In one place sabers, muskets and accouterments could be picked up in any quantity. Elsewhere, through the woods and along the road, were abandoned blankets, clothes and arms of every description.

At one point, in the fields a mile or two beyond our lines, they seemed to have carried out most of their dead, who were killed in the battle on Sunday, for burial. Acres were thickly dotted with the bodies.

We are expecting Gen. HALLECK by Friday night or Saturday morning, to take the command in person. He may go into things with a dash, but I should doubt it yet. He is taking command of a somewhat disorganized army. He will hardly risk his first movement with it, till it is again in good condition to meet the enemy. It will take some time too for him to familiarize himself with the minuter details of his position, to learn his officers, and, in general, get his bearings. At any rate, there is no possibility now of our moving till he comes.

Gen. NELSON's Division, forming the advance, arrived at Savannah, Saturday night and Sunday morning. CRITTENDEN's followed soon after. MCCOOK's marched all day Sunday to get up in time for the fight Monday. WOOD's got in just as the battle was closing. Gen. GARFIELD now has a brigade in it. THOMAS' Division brought up the rear, and got in on Tuesday.

Thus all the Divisions of BUELL's army are here, excepting MITCHEL's. You doubtless know better where it is than we do.

It was a matter of universal regret that Maj.-Gen. C. F. SMITH was not able to participate in the battle. For several weeks he has been confined to his room, and sometimes to bed, by a severe attack of gout and combination of other diseases. His distinguished coolness on the battle-field, his more than a third of a century's active experience, would have gone largely towards preventing the disasters on Sunday.

It is barely possible that there may be some complaints about the gunboats killing our own men in the cannonade on Monday night. It is true, I believe, that they did. An officer of one of them informs me that he estimates the number thus killed at twenty; but it was better to lose those twenty than to lose the cannonade. Firing in the dark, and in the general confusion of our lines, and the advance and change of positions during the night, it is only wonderful that they did not do more of this unavoidable damage than they did.

There is no *town* of Pittsburgh where the battle was fought. There is simply a tolerably good place for boats to land, at which much of the freight for the lower Tennessee, coming from Memphis and Corinth by rail, seems to have been shipped. The place is known to the people of the country simply as Pittsburgh Landing, and Pittsburgh Landing should be the name of the battle. As the greatest ever fought on this continent, with ten times as many troops engaged as at New-Orleans, thirteen times as many as at Buena Vista, and nearly twenty thousand more than the Allies had at the Alma, it deserves at least its proper name.

We believe here that the enemy's loss in killed and wounded is considerably larger than ours. Certainly it is no less. They took a good many guns from us, but we got them all back again on Monday, and a few of theirs beside, including at least one fine steel rifled piece.

The balance of prisoners is against us. They took at one swoop the chief portions of three regiments. At various other times they picked isolated fragments of companies and squads. Altogether they must have from three to four or five thousand of our men. And to head the list, they have one of our Division Generals. We, on the other hand, took comparatively few. We have no definite figures yet, but 500, I should think, would cover the whole number. We have, however, a large number of their wounded, who are doubtless regarded as prisoners of war, though not included in this estimate. They carried off what wounded they could on Sunday, but on Monday they were forced to leave many to fall into our hands.

Our tents, too, are badly damaged, and much of the camp

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address FIVE DOLLARS.

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All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE MACBETH, OR THEY O' DAY.

WALLACK'S—THE ROAD TO RUIN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE ENCHANTRESS.

WINTER GARDEN—CAMILLE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—Seventeenth-street, near Sixth-avenue.

GOUPIL'S, No. 772 BROADWAY—Church's "Heart of the Andes," from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

By the arrival at this port of the steam transport *McClellan*, from Port Royal on the afternoon of the 14th inst., we are put in possession of full particulars of the bombardment and surrender of Fort Pulaski. It appears from our own accounts that the rebel dispatches announcing the fall of the fort were remarkably correct—only a little exaggerated in regard to the effects of our fire, to afford a better excuse for the surrender after so short a bombardment. A brief dispatch to the War Department states that we opened fire on the morning of the 10th inst. After thirty hours' almost continuous firing, a practicable breach was made, and preparations for storming were about to commence, when the rebel flag was struck. Our captures, beside the fort itself, are forty-seven guns, seven thousand shot and shell, forty thousand pounds of powder, three hundred and sixty prisoners, with their small arms and accoutrements, and a good supply of provisions. Only one of our men was killed, and one wounded. The loss of the rebels was three wounded. Full particulars of the affair will be found in the letter of our special correspondent.

The steamship *Star of the South* also arrived from Port Royal last night, having left there on the 15th inst. She brings the gratifying intelligence that the United States ship *Vermont* had arrived at Bay Point, all safe. The *Star of the South* brought a number of refugees from Jacksonville, Fla.

The monotony of the siege operations on the Yorktown Peninsula was varied on Thursday night by a sortie of the enemy on our left, near the James River. A dispatch from Gen. MCCLELLAN to the War Department, states that about half-an-hour after midnight, the rebels attacked Gen. WM. F. SMITH'S position, and attempted to carry his guns, but that they were repulsed handsomely, with the loss of several men taken prisoners. Their loss in killed and wounded is also thought to have been heavy. A subsequent dispatch from Gen. MCCLELLAN states that Gen. SMITH'S position, which had been recently assumed, was subsequently intrenched, so that the enemy was prevented from working yesterday, and his guns were kept silent. The same result had also been attained at the batteries at Hyam's Mills. The correspondent of the Baltimore *American* states that the sortie of the enemy against Gen. SMITH was an attempt to turn our left flank, and that the attack was made with a heavy force. The War Department also has information that our gunboats and barges on York River shelled Yorktown yesterday, but without effect, and that there was considerable firing from the Yorktown land batteries. Deserters who have come into our lines report the arrival of JEFF. DAVIS in the rebel camp, with the intention of taking command in the great battle. They represent the enemy to be in great force, and to be intrenching throughout the Peninsula. A letter from Col. BARNES, of the Massachusetts Eighteenth, received in Boston, however, states that the force of the enemy is not so large as has been reported, and does not now exceed 40,000 or 50,000 men. Neither are their guns of so formidable a character as has generally been reported. Col. BARNES further says: "Our siege guns have come, and before long they will be at work upon the rebel breastworks. Gen. MCCLELLAN, I hear, is about ready to attack the place, and when he commences the rebels will not hold out very long."

The promise conveyed in the dispatch from Mount Jackson, published yesterday, that Gen. BANKS' forces would occupy New-Market on Thursday night, has been realized. Gen. BANKS telegraphs to the War Department that he has occupied the place. He states that there was some artillery skirmishing, but no loss on our side, while we have captured many prisoners.

A rumor comes by way of Chicago that Commodore FOOTE'S flotilla has captured Fort Wright on the Mississippi River. The rumor is probably true, as we already have intelligence that the Commodore has attacked Fort Pillow, which is below Fort Wright.

An arrival from Nassau, N. P., brings intelligence that the rebel steamer *Nashville* arrived there on the 1st inst. from Charleston, and changed her colors to the British, under the name of *Thomas L. Wragg*. She sailed again on the 6th, having cleared for St. Johns, N. B., having on board a cargo of arms brought to Nassau by the British steamship *Southward*. She doubtless intends to run the blockade at Charleston again. Our blockading fleet there appears to be of very little service.

The bark *Harvest Home* arrived at Boston, yesterday, having on board THOMAS T. TANSALL, late United States Consul at Tangier, and M. MYERS, Purser of the rebel steamer *Sumter*, arrested at Algesiras, Morocco, some time ago. They were sent to Fort Warren to await the action of the Government.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, the bill to establish a land office in Colorado Territory was passed. A report was made from the Special Committee appointed in July last to inquire into the matter of Government property at the Pensacola and Norfolk Navy-yards, and the Harper's Ferry Armory. A bill was introduced by Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, to increase the salaries of the Surveyors at Albany and Troy, and reduce the number of Customs officers at each place from seven to three. It was referred. A resolution calling upon the Superintendent of the Census Bureau for information relative to the slaves of the District of Columbia, was passed. The bill to establish an armed mail steamship line between San Francisco and Shanghai was debated at considerable length, but no vote was taken upon it. The Confiscation bill was also considered as the special order, and Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, made a speech urging its immediate passage. The Senate adjourned until Monday.

In the House, the bill making appropriations for certain civil expenditures, including half a million for completing the west wing of the Treasury Department, was passed. A number of private bills were acted upon, after which the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Pacific Railroad bill. Several speeches were made, for and against the bill, when its further consideration was postponed until Monday week. The House also adjourned until Monday.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, the Metropolitan Health Bill was considered in Committee of the Whole. It appeared during the debate that the Committee to whom it had been referred had agreed to strike out the "Police Commissioners," and insert the "Mayors of the Cities" in their place, but the bill had been printed without this amendment. After some argument, it was agreed to strike out all relating to the Police Commissioners, 14 to 13. The word "physicians" was stricken out, and the words "physicians having diplomas as doctors of medicine" were inserted in its place. A motion to strike out of the seventh section all relating to the City Inspector's Department was lost. An amendment was made providing that no vessels shall be quarantined excepting for small-pox, ship fever, and cholera.

In the Assembly, a motion to recommit the bill abolishing the office of Canal Appraiser was carried, which virtually kills the bill for the present session. A motion to recommit the bill to regulate the primary elections in this City, was also carried after a long debate. The Assembly then considered the Congressional Appointment bill until the recess.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Ariel*, from Aspinwall on the 5th inst., arrived at this port yesterday morning, with the mails, passengers and treasure—$617,279—from California.

The news from the States of Colombia is important. Señor IGNACIO GUTIERREZ, as the oldest member of the Cabinet of OSPINA, and his successor, CALVO, had asserted his claims as executive chief of the nation, and by the aid of the conservative leaders through the States, with that of the forces of Gen. CANAL in Santander, of Gen. ENAO in Antioquia, and Col. ARBOLEDA in Cauca, he cherished strong hopes of success. Gen. CANAL had rallied his forces, and by gaining some advantages over the forces of MOSQUERA in the northern part of Boyaca, had succeeded in reaching the vicinity of Bogota with 2,500 men, including 1,500 guerrillas. The Government forces in the city, 1,500 strong, immediately occupied the convent of San Augustine, where they defended themselves with the greatest bravery for nearly two days, until CANAL, learning of the approach of MOSQUERA, with a large force, hastily withdrew. He succeeded in crossing the Magdalena, with the larger part of his force, but during the retreat lost many men, and nearly all the spoils he had taken. The forces of SANCHEZ were badly cut up in attemping to cross the river to his assistance. In the State of Cauca, the Government forces under PAYAN, had routed the revolutionists under ENAO, taking that General prisoner, and killing some of his principal officers. MOSQUERA had issued a decree dismissing Gen. HERRAN from his post at Washington, depriving him of his rank as Commander-in-Chief of the forces of the Republic, and denouncing him as a traitor. Señor MANUEL MURILLO, the present Minister to France, had been accredited to this country by MOSQUERA. Señor SIMON ARBOLEDA, comes passenger by the *Ariel*, to discharge the duties of the position until MURILLO'S arrival. The Guardia-Murillo Convention, made in Aspinwall, last September, had been disapproved by MOSQUERA.

By way of San Francisco we have news from the Sandwich Islands to March 1. Considerable excitement had been caused by reported discoveries of gold in the hills of Kahaluu. Crowds flocked thither, rocks were blasted and broken, but no gold was found. On the 28th of January last, a severe storm visited Waialua and adjoining places on Molokai. The sea rose to an excessive height, and the fish-ponds on its margin were all overflowed and swept clear of their contents. On the night of the 29th, a shock of an earthquake, lasting five seconds and upwards, was felt. The Honolulu *Advertiser* notes the fact that news but fifteen days' old had been received there from Washington.

The United States Dispatch steamer *Massachusetts*, will sail from the Navy-yard (Brooklyn) about the 24th inst., taking stores and the mail to the several Blockading Squadrons. This steamer is to sail in connection with, and to perform the same service as the *Connecticut* and *Rhode Island*.

A prisoner named RILEY, belonging to the Tenth Tennessee Regiment, was shot dead on Monday night by a sentry, while attempting to escape from Camp Douglas at Chicago.

As the rebel prisoners from the South passed through the streets of St. Louis on Tuesday, on their way to the military prison, a number of secesh women, collected at the house of one WM. BELL, waved rebel flags, and indulged in other manifestations of sympathy for the prisoners and insult to National troops. The Provost-Marshal, learning the facts, sent a guard to prevent all ingress and egress to and from BELL'S house, thus making it a prison for the confinement of its inmates until further orders. When the stock of provisions in the house gives out, the women will be served with army rations like other prisoners. The same course will be pursued toward other rebel fashionables in future, who persist in violating rules and insulting Government troops and officers.

The Louisville *Journal* states that a border warfare has sprung up along the Tennessee line, between bands of marauders and Home Guards organized by the citizens of Kentucky.

The San Francisco *Bulletin*, of March 21, says: "Lieut. CAMPBELL, Paymaster FULTON and three seamen, late of the United States steamer *Saginaw*, have, at their own request, made to the Navy Department, taken the oath of allegiance. CAMPBELL and FULTON received orders to go East by the steamer of to-day, and report themselves immediately to the Navy-yard at New-York in person, and by letter to the Secretary of the Navy. It is said that Lieut. CAMPBELL will remain in the navy, but that FULTON will resign his position as Paymaster when he arrives in New-York, as he is a man of some means, and has become tired of service."

The work on the iron-clad frigate building at the yard of CRAMP & SON, Philadelphia, is progressing so rapidly that it is expected she will be launched by the 1st of May. Nearly all the iron plates which are to cover the spar-deck are in their places, and on one side the plates have been fastened on from bow to stern. The plates now being put in place will be near the water line, and those which are to cover the vessel above that will be put in place after she is launched. Her machinery is nearly finished, and but a short time will elapse after the launch before the frigate is ready for sea.

One of the wheel mills of the Hazard Powder Company, at Hazardville, Conn., blew up at about 7 o'clock on Thursday evening, with a charge of 150 pounds of powder. But little damage was done, and no one was injured.

About 500 bales of cotton have been received in Cincinnati from Tennessee since our troops entered that State. It is held there at 23 cents per pound, but the demand is quite light. It is being shipped to the East.

Rev. JOHN WHEELER, S. T. D., for many years President of the University of Vermont, died at Burlington on Wednesday last. He was born at Oxford, N. H., in 1798, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1816, and then pursued his theological studies at Andover Theological Seminary.

Hon. HORACE GREELEY lectured before the Ninth Ward Republican Association last evening on "One Year of Civil War." He thought that our great danger was from a compromise which would yield the South further advantages; that we had made a good fight, but might make a bad peace. He believed that the safety of the Union depended on the overthrow of Slavery. He, however, expressed the strongest confidence in the Government.

The will of the late ROBERT CLARKSON GOODHUE, now admitted to probate, leaves $5,000 to Rev. Dr. H. W. BELLOWS, and $32,000 to certain religious charitable institutions in the City.

The Stock Market closed dull yesterday afternoon, at steady prices for the Railway Shares and United States Stocks, and lower on Tennessees and Missouris. Gold was dull at 101¼ ₩ cent. Exchange 112 ₩ cent. Money easy at 6 ₩ cent. premium.

Less activity was discernible in Cotton, yesterday, but the market was very firm. Flour was in limited request, at lower prices. Wheat was quiet, and Corn depressed. Provisions were moderately dealt in, including Pork and Lard, which were cheaper. Sugars, Teas and Molasses were inquired for, as were also Logwood, Whale Oil, Cassia, Tallow, Tin, and Whisky,—the latter article, however, at reduced rates. Naval Stores were actively sought after at rising prices. The changes in other branches of trade were not important.

The Reduction of Fort Pulaski—Another Revolution in the Art of War.

The bombardment and capture of Fort Pulaski—whereof we to-day give a detailed description by our special correspondent—is one of those actions which, like the combat of the ironsides in Hampton Roads, have a double significance—being at once a valuable success in our scheme of seaboard operations, and adding most important contributions to the science of attack and defence. It has been the fortune of the present war to inaugurate a revolution in naval warfare; and the likelihood seems to be that it is destined to introduce a similar revolution into one branch of land warfare. Certainly, if it would be rash to say that our experiments on the Southern fortifications show that such works are powerless against modern heavy artillery and improved projectiles, in the same way as the wooden walls were powerless against the resistless shock of the *Merrimac*, we are at least justified in claiming that these experiments must henceforth introduce fundamental modifications into the theory and practice of land defences. The account of the bombardment of Fort Pulaski, which we publish, will, no doubt, be read throughout Europe with an interest almost equal to that with which the battle of the *Monitor* and *Merrimac* was received. That affair has already prompted the British Parliament to order the suspension of operations on the works at Spithead, and they will soon consider the propriety of a general transfer of fortification appropriations to build armor-clad ships. The bombardment of Fort Pulaski will probably clinch their determination to do so, while the illustrations it will afford of the effects of our American ordnance and improved projectiles, will probably visit them with unpleasant suspicions whether even their stoutest ironsides will be able to resist the terrible impact of these new Yankee notions.

The reduction of Fort Pulaski has a quite other importance than the taking of the forts hitherto captured, whether on the coast or inland. The fortifications at Hatteras, at Port Royal and on the Western rivers, were earthworks, of recent construction and without casemates. Pulaski, on the contrary, is one of the strongest and most scientifically constructed forts in the country. Its brick walls are not less than nine feet in thickness and forty feet high. It covers an area larger than Fort Sumter, and cost a million of dollars. It has always been regarded by the country as impregnable, and the rebels, who sixteen months ago usurped its possession, have repeatedly so proclaimed it. And impregnable it probably was under the old *régime*, and in the view in which it was built. In case of foreign invasion, vessels in attempting to approach the fort or essaying to pass up the river to Savannah, would be obliged to come within 100 yards of the fort, and at this point the guns of large calibre could be made to concentrate and destroy everything but a *Monitor* or a *Merrimac*; while in an engagement with a naval force using the old smooth-bore cannon all the traditional advantages that land fortifications have been accounted as possessing over a floating foe would come into play. Beside, it was always contemplated, that in case of invasion by a foreign enemy, the various islands contiguous to the islet on which Fort Pulaski is located, would be occupied in force, and thus prevent the assailant from obtaining a foothold where he could plant his batteries. This the rebels were powerless to do, and some months ago these islands were taken possession of by a National force, and preparations for the reduction of the fort commenced. Moreover, a back passage in the rear of Fort Pulaski, and on its weak side, was discovered, and when occupied, as it was last February, by a portion of our army of the South, the fort was completely isolated from Savannah. It was then that the work of erecting batteries of rifled cannon and mortars on Tybee and the neighboring islands was begun. The history of these operations, so ably planned and admirably executed under the direction of Gen. GILMORE, is fully told in the narrative of our special correspondent, while the accompanying diagrams bring the plan of bombardment vividly before the eye. The reduction of the fort, after two days' bombardment, was the consequence, first, of the admirable base of operations selected by the National force; and, secondly, of the character of the warlike enginery employed; and touching this a word is due.

The line of National batteries on Tybee Island—eleven in number—consisted of ten and thirteen-inch mortars and columbiads, and Parrott's and James' rifled cannon, of the largest calibre, with the improved conical projectiles—the firing being at ranges varying from 1,643 to 3,476 yards. The bombardment opened on the 10th, but strangely enough, though the effect of the firing was visible on the fort from the first, after twelve hours no breach had been made. One or two of the guns were dismounted, and some of the embrasures were injured, but it was not till 10 o'clock on the morning of the 11th that any important breach in the walls of the fort was made. It will be remembered that the Savannah journal, through which the first tidings of the assault came, stated that the projectiles fired from our guns went at once through the walls, but, as might readily be conceived, such was not the case. Repeated shots, aimed at the same place, with extreme accuracy, did the work which the rebels attributed to single shots. We took occasion at the time of the first report to doubt that any breach had been made in the walls themselves, and surmised that it could only have been the embrasures (which are but four or five feet in thickness) that were pierced. We based this suspicion on the known penetrative power of shot of a certain weight; but much larger ordnance than we had understood were to be employed were brought into use; and we have concurrent, official and unofficial testimony that the sides were actually perforated. It remains, therefore, a most notable fact, that breaches of huge dimensions were made in the walls of Pulaski, nine feet in thickness!

The conclusion is irresistible. Whatever may be the effect of modern projectiles on granite fortifications, brick walls are powerless before their fierce impact, and an iron facing for works of that kind must henceforth be an absolute necessity.

The strategic importance of the point gained is so obvious as hardly to need comment. It places within our reach the chief Southern city of the Atlantic seaboard, and relieves the large blockading squadron which it has been necessary to employ on that coast. We consider it doubtful, however, whether any immediate advance will be made on Savannah. It has been the policy of the Government to get possession of as much as possible of the Southern coasts, and give the cities the go-by. Large cities with recalcitrant populations are bothersome customers to deal with. But the deeper they become enveloped in the anarchy they have themselves created, the more desirous will they be of receiving the national protection. Savannah is reported by Southern witnesses to be now in a state of indescribable panic; and we greatly err if her people do not end by welcoming as deliverers those whom they have erewhile repelled as invaders.

Gen. Hunter and the Slaves.

Maj.-Gen. HUNTER seems likely to make his Southern Department thoroughly loyal, notwithstanding its inclusion of South Carolina. Wherever he advances the National flag the rebels either succumb or fly before it; and the following General Order, one of the most important of the campaign, and issued at Fort Pulaski the day after the surrender of that important fortress, shows how the number of loyal freemen in the State is likely to be increased:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
FORT PULASKI, COCKSPUR ISLAND, Ga.,
April 13, 1862.

All persons of color lately held to involuntary service by enemies of the United States, in Fort Pulaski and on Cockspur Island, Ga., are hereby confiscated and declared free, in conformity with law, and shall hereafter receive the fruits of their own labor. Such of said persons of color as are able-bodied, and may be required, shall be employed in the Quartermaster's Department, at the rates heretofore established by Brig.-Gen. T. W. SHERMAN. By command of

Maj.-Gen. DAVID HUNTER.

CHAS. G. HALPINE, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Nor is this all. Gen HUNTER has addressed to Mr. PIERCE, the Treasury Agent in charge of the abandoned Sea Island plantations, a letter which we publish elsewhere, asking, among other things, for "the names of the former owners, and the number of persons formerly held to involuntary service," now in charge of the Government agents. On receiving this information, we understand it to be the intention of Gen. HUNTER to afford said owners a reasonable time to prove their fealty to the Government, and then in case of their failure to do so, and upon sufficient proof of their treason, he will at once restore these slaves to freedom.

He has also requested to know of Mr. PIERCE "the proportions in which food and cotton are being planted" on the lands in his charge. It has struck practical minds that the extensive planting of cotton by our Government in South Carolina, is a mistake. It is an article of commerce, and subject to great risks of damage and destruction. Meantime, we are to support a large army in that region, as well as provide for the subsistence of the deserted contrabands themselves. In these circumstances, it has seemed a measure of wisdom to Gen. HUNTER to direct all the negro labor not needed in the operations of the army, mainly to the raising of food for the support of the soldiers as well as the producers. In this way the army, during the Summer, can be supplied with the esculent vegetables so essential to the health of Northern men in that climate, and the negroes with food of their own raising; and the Government will be saved a certain heavy expense, and be relieved from the incurring of great commercial risks. Besides, the effect on the now dependent negroes will be such as to lessen that dependence in the future.

Thus, by the quiet operations of a benevolent and administrative mind, is Gen. HUNTER unostentatiously solving questions which others seek to explain by discussion and theory. And if his operations, the legitimate fruits of military necessity in his Department, shall be the means of impairing the vitality of Slavery, the country will have reason to thank him for a policy which will secure in the future the peace which it is costing us so much now to restore.

THE NASHVILLE—WORTHLESSNESS OF THE BLOCKADE.—While we are quite ready to admit the impossibility of a perfect blockade, the existence of anything resembling perfection in the blockade of the Carolina coast must be emphatically denied. As the *Nashville* ran in and out of Beaufort Harbor without obstruction, so it seems she has been running in and out of Charleston. She appears at Nassau under another name, and simply as a trader, to boast of the impunity with which she has just entered and left Charleston Harbor. And, without any pretence of concealment, she has taken on board a load of arms destined for the rebels, announcing her intention to deliver them in some convenient port of the South.

The Navy Department has much on its hands, and has in some directions manifested extraordinary vigor and aptitude for its weighty duties. But in other quarters its inefficiency has been painfully manifest. The Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War has just delivered its verdict that the loss of Norfolk was inexcusable. It needs no Congressional Committee to prove the fictitious character of the blockade on the Atlantic coast, when first-class steamers run the blockade as a habit without detention, pursuit and capture; and when, notwithstanding the frequent intercourse between the South and Cuba and Nassau, the appearance of a prize in our waters is an almost forgotten spectacle. Secretary WELLES will have to wake up and renew his youth, or the world will forget there is a Secretary, and that the Secretary has what he calls a blockade.

THE SOLDIERS' BATTLE.—The battle of Inkermann is known in the British army as "The Soldiers' battle," and that of Pittsburgh Landing, or Shiloh, claims the same honor for the brave fellows who won it. Both battles were brought on by a surprise; both were fought by the victorious party at first against great odds; in both each party was strongly reinforced, and both were won, and hardly won, not by generalship, but by the hard fighting of rank, file and officers. In fact, the officers became soldiers in each, and distinguished themselves, not by tactics, but by personal valor. At Pittsburgh Landing the commanding General of the insurgent force fell while cheering on his men, and the final rout of the rebels was the result of a charge of six regiments of National troops, with the Major-General in command at their head. But this is not generalship. A commander-in-chief at a great battle has (according to all military rule) no business in the van of the army, charging sword in hand. Since war became an art, his place is a stationary one in the rear. Men like RICHARD, the Lion-hearted were not great Generals, but great leaders. Their success depended upon their daring, their muscle and their skill in the use of arms. Generals win their way by will and brain. But the more cause for exultation on our part, when we see that shortcomings in generalship can be supplied by the personal bravery and daring of our men. Amid our reasonable dissatisfaction at the surprise and early discomfiture of our army at Pittsburgh Landing, we derive some consolation from the fact that one of the most important victories of the war may be justly called our Soldiers' battle.

EX-MAYOR BERRET AND HIS RECENT APPOINTMENT.—The selection of Col. BERRET, the ex-Mayor of Washington, as one of the Commissioners under the District Emancipation act, has been sharply questioned. The fact of the nominee having been a prisoner in Fort Lafayette is assumed to be evidence of his disloyalty, and the President is accused of choosing a noted sympathizer with the Pro-Slavery rebellion, to fill a position so important in relation to the future fate of the negro. The subjoined extract from a private letter from a gentleman of this City, a life-long friend of Mr. BERRET, and unquestionably loyal, goes to acquit the President of an impropriety, and Mr. BERRET of treason, overt or covert;

"In February, 1861, I was in Washington. The insurrection had not then fully developed itself, but it was felt and recognized as an impending evil. I remained a number of days; was at Col. BERRET'S house, morning or evening, every day of my stay in Washington. We conversed freely, confidentially, on the engrossing topic of the time. Without pretending to an unusual capacity for reading men's minds, I think I cannot err in saying he was as loyal as any man could be,—that he expressed his disgust at the demands of the South, I well remember; and I feel constrained to say that his arrest was uncalled for by any known act of his private or public life.

That he was intimate in social relations with many secession leaders, everybody in Washington knew; but I chance to know, also, that he used his influence zealously in the effort to discourage their contemplated action.

I think the act of Mr. LINCOLN is a graceful reparation for odium unjustly brought upon a loyal citizen, and I sincerely hope it may be consummated by a confirmation which will restore him to the position in society he had so long occupied."

NEWS FROM ARKANSAS.

Refugees From Huntsville—Bogus Reports of Rebel Successes—Movements in the Southwest.

FORSYTH, Mo., Friday, April 13.

The correspondent of the Missouri *Democrat* says:

"Judge MURPHY and Dr. JOHNSON, of Huntsville, Ark., arrived at Gen. CURTISS' headquarters last night, having been obliged to fly from their homes since the battle of Pea Ridge, by threats made against them by a band of Texan Rangers stationed at Ozark.

Judge MURPHY was the only member of the Arkansas seceding Convention whose vote was cast against the secession of the State.

At Huntsville, the Union men are depressed with gloom, not being aware of the recent victories. No mails have been received since PRICE'S flight from Springfield. It was proclaimed by the rebels that PRICE had retaken Springfield, and surrounded CURTIS; that PIKE and his Indians had whipped Gen. HUNTER; that the Nationals were repulsed with great loss at Island No. 10; and that they were falling back along the whole line; and that JEFF. DAVIS was about to head 400,000 troops to invade Maryland and the Northern States. The assertions were generally believed, and no one had the hardihood to dispute these falsehoods.

The Judge gives much information of interest relating to Arkansas matters. Gov. RECTOR is bitter and wolfish. He called an extra session of the Legislature, but it was three weeks before a quorum was present. In his Message he recommends that an act be passed, punishing with heavy fine any person who ever expressed doubts of the success of the Confederate arms, and that a second offence be declared felony. An act was passed imposing a tax of $30 per bale on cotton, thus favoring the production of grain to the discouragement of cotton raising.

Col. WRIGHT, of the Sixth Missouri Cavalry, returned to Cassville on the evening of the 9th, having made a successful expedition with four companies of his command through the southwest corner of the State.

All jayhawking bands in that locality were dispersed. Several skirmishes took place, which resulted in the death of several prominent rebels. 125 prisoners were captured, all of whom, except the leaders and 25 intractable ones, were released on taking the oath of allegiance.

A number of horses were captured, together with 122 head of cattle, 327 bushels of wheat, and 4,500 pounds of bacon. All rebel gangs not captured were driven by Col. WRIGHT down to Standwaity, a point on the line of the Indian Territory, twenty-five miles below Neosho. It is reported that a body of rebels 600 strong are encamped between Cowskin and Buffalo Creek, and that ALBERT PIKE is at the head of 1,500 Indians below.

YORKTOWN AND OLD POINT.

A Midnight Sortie by the Enemy in Heavy Force.

Attempt to Carry General Smith's Batteries.

The Rebels Handsomely Repulsed with Heavy Loss.

YORKTOWN SHELLED BY THE GUNBOATS.

FAVORABLE PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE.

Jeff. Davis Reported to be in the Rebel Camp.

NO NEWS FROM THE MERRIMAC.

DISPATCHES FROM GEN. MCCLELLAN.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 18.

The following dispatches were received to-day at the War Department from Gen. MCCLELLAN:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
April 18, 1862.

At about one-half hour after midnight the enemy attacked SMITH'S position and attempted to carry his guns. *Smith repulsed them handsomely and took some prisoners.* I have no details. Will forward them as soon as my Aids return. The firing was very heavy. All is now quiet.

A LATER DISPATCH.

My position, occupied yesterday by SMITH, was intrenched last night, so that *we have been able to prevent the enemy from working to-day, and kept his guns silent.* Same result at the batteries at Hyam's Mills.

INFORMATION FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 18

The following is issued by the War Department to-day:

Yorktown was shelled by our gunboats and some of our barges to-day, without effect.

There has been a good deal of firing from the Yorktown land batteries.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 18—P. M.

The following was received at 6:50 this evening:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, April 18.

An official report has been received at headquarters, giving a list of the killed and wounded in the engagement between the Third Vermont Regiment and the enemy, on Wednesday, mention of which was made yesterday. The information as far as received puts the killed at 32, and the wounded at 90; ten of the latter will probably prove fatal.

The conduct of the Vermont troops on the occasion is spoken of in the highest terms, earning for the Green Mountain boys laurels only to be won by the brave. They drove a superior number of the enemy from their fortified position, but were forced to relinquish it on the rebels being reinforced. The loss of the enemy in this engagement must have been heavy, as the well-directed fire of our artillery mowed them down in numbers.

Yesterday afternoon, while Lieut. O. B. WAGNER, of the Topographical Engineers, in company with a squad of men, was making a survey of the enemy's works, a shell struck the table on which lay the papers, and instantly exploding, the left arm of the Lieutenant was shattered, and was afterwards amputated. He is comfortable this morning, and no fears are entertained as to his recovery.

JAS. LUTHER, Jr., of Bristol, belonging to the Second Rhode Island Regiment, was probable fatally injured.

DAVID PAINTER, of BERDAN'S Sharpshooters, mentioned yesterday, is dead.

About 1 o'clock this morning the enemy, in force, attempted to cross the dam in front of our lines, evidently with the view of capturing a battery of our artillery which had given them considerable trouble during the last few days. On the rebels making their appearance, they were opened upon by a well-directed fire from a body of infantry acting as a reserve to the pickets, forcing them to beat a retreat, leaving their dead and wounded on the dam, which they succeeded in recovering before daylight. Both parties then opened with artillery, which has continued at intervals up to the present time. None of our men were killed.

DISPATCHES FROM FORTRESS MONROE

BALTIMORE, Friday, April 18.

The following is from the special correspondent of the *American*:

There are no indications of the reappearance of the *Merrimac*. The weather is very favorable and calm for her, with high water.

The French steamer *Gassendi* is still at Norfolk awaiting the return of the French Minister from Richmond, where it is presumed he has gone to secure the safety of the tobacco purchased by the French Government.

At intervals last night and this morning heavy cannonading could be heard in the direction of Yorktown. A party of deserters who came into our lines report the arrival of JEFF. DAVIS in the rebel camp, and that it was understood he would take command in the approaching battle. They represent the enemy to be in great force, and the work of intrenching to be progressing throughout the Peninsula. Reinforcements were constantly arriving from Norfolk, Fredericksburgh and even North Carolina, and the rebel Generals openly declared their intention to make this the great battle of the war, and the strongest conviction is expressed of a triumph over the National forces, and driving them from the Peninsula.

There is almost constant skirmishing going on by the riflemen, and occasionally shot and shell are thrown with great rapidity.

Just as I was about to close this letter, I learned that there was quite a heavy skirmish this morning beyond Warwick Court-house, on the James River. *The enemy attempted to turn our left flank.* The attack was made in quite heavy force, but the enemy were repulsed after a brisk artillery duel. The loss of the enemy is thought to have been quite heavy. We lost about a dozen in killed and wounded.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, April 17,

To-day has been decidedly the warmest of the season thus far.

At Yorktown, firing took place during last night and this morning, without producing much effect on either side. Some six or eight of our men were killed during that time, all but one of whom, it is reported, were in Gen. SEDGWICK'S Division.

The steamer *Highland Light* will sail for Hatteras to night.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN RELATING TO PASSES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, April 18, 1862.

In the present condition of military operations

...to persons not ... troops in a military ... The mail will be ample pro... for the Government, and their friends can... to visit them while the above pro... in force.

(Signed,) L. THOMAS, Adj't-Gen.

GEN. BANKS STILL MOVING.

OCCUPATION OF NEW-MARKET BY HIS FORCES.

MANY PRISONERS CAPTURED.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 18.

The following has been received at the War Department:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SHENANDOAH, April 17—9 P. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Our troops occupy New-Market to-night. There has been some artillery skirmishing, but no loss on our part. We have many prisoners.

(Signed) N. P. BANKS,
Major-Gen. Commanding.

DISPATCH FROM MOUNT JACKSON.

MOUNT JACKSON, Va., Thursday, April 17.

Mount Jackson was occupied this morning at 9 o'clock, the rebels showing feeble resistance, and burning the bridges as they retreated. Our advance was made by the turnpike and by a side road, Gen. EWINGS upon one and Gen. WILLIAMS upon the other.

Cavalry were sent out last night at 1 o'clock to cut off the retreat of the rebels, but were detained, and arrived only a short time before the advance on the turnpike.

The Vermont Cavalry dashed through Mount Jackson, to prevent the burning of the bridge across the Shenandoah beyond the town. They captured several rebels in the act of firing the bridge. A lieutenant of ASHBY'S, who was escaping with the Colonel himself, was captured; and ASHBY only escaped from wearing the uniform of the National cavalry.

The bridge across the Shenandoah was fortunately saved.

Our pursuing forces are in New-Market to-night without resistance. Major COPELAND and twelve of Gen. BANKS' Cavalry charged through the town in the rear of the enemy. ASHBY and men are outside the town.

JACKSON and his infantry have fallen back toward Staunton.

DISPATCH FROM WOODSTOCK.

WOODSTOCK, Friday, April 18.

Our army probably reached New-Market last night. Officers who have returned hither state that when they left, our advance was five miles beyond Mount Jackson.

The enemy attempted to make one stand on his own retreat, but our guns spurred them on. A Lieut. O'BRIEN, of ASHBY'S Cavalry, was captured at a house on the road.

The cavalry company taken yesterday was commanded by Capt. HARMAN, who was absent. His three Lieutenants were taken.

Our officers believe it possible that an action will take place to-day. Gen. SHIELDS was in command of this forces, and gave directions for a right flank movement, which caused the enemy's retreat.

The locomotives and cars, and every destructible appliance of war not transportable, were burned by the enemy.

VERY LATEST.

At 10½ o'clock last night, Gen. BANKS reached New-Market, and was in hot pursuit of the enemy. There is no news from Gen. BANKS this morning.

The enemy made a feint of resistance at Rudd's Mill, a very strong position beyond Mount Jackson, but on a demonstration of attack by our forces they fled.

OPERATIONS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Reported Capture of Fort Wright by Commodore Foote's Flotilla.

CHICAGO, Friday, April 18.

The *Evening Journal* says: "We learn from private sources, this morning, that Fort Wright was attacked by Commodore FOOTE'S flotilla on Monday, and has been captured. We presume our information is correct, as it comes from one at Cairo who knows about everything that is going on."

[Fort Wright is situated on the East bank of the Mississippi, about seventy miles above Memphis, at the upper mouth of the Hatchie River. It is built on the First Chickasaw Bluff, and was said to have ten guns mounted.]

THE BATTLE IN NEW-MEXICO.

Full Particulars of the Affair—How the Rebels Lost their Supply Train, &c.

APACHE GLEN, NEW-MEXICO, (BETWEEN SANTA FE AND FORT UNION,) Monday, March 30.

Correspondence of the Missouri Republican.

Since I wrote you, Col. SLOUGH'S column, thirteen hundred strong, have advanced to HOGAN'S Ranche, twenty-five miles north of Santa Fé, where they encountered the enemy, whose strength was not known, and immediately engaged them. Major CHIVINGTON, with the First Colorado Volunteers, and two companies United States Infantry, under Capt. LEWIS, were sent across the river to fall upon their rear. Col. SLOUGH, according to the programme, gave way gradually, which left the supply train of the rebels unsupported, which Major CHIVINGTON and Capt. LEWIS easily captured, together with about fifty loaded wagons, which were burned, and twenty prisoners; also, one 2-pound howitzer, which was taken from us at Fort Craig, was spiked by our troops. Col. SLOUGH'S command then fell back to a strong position.

Our trophies are—100 prisoners, privates and officers; 50 loaded wagons burned, one piece of artillery of the enemy spiked; from 100 to 200 killed and wounded, including one Major, two captains, &c.

Our loss is about 18 or 20 killed, including Lieut. BAKER, of the Colorado Volunteers, and 30 or 40 wounded.

It is supposed that the rebel General, SIBLEY, will advance upon Col. SLOUGH'S column with his entire force, from 2,000 to 3,000 strong, and that Col. SLOUGH will fall back upon the trenches at depôt Union.

At last accounts, Col. CANBY had not left Fort Craig with Col. SLOUGH'S command. It is believed he can hold Fort Union against it. The whole command engaged on our side behaved with signal gallantry and coolness, both volunteers and regulars.

PECOS CREEK, March 31.—Ninety-five prisoners, with eleven officers, of the rebel army, have just passed under escort, and will arrive at Fort Union early in the morning. Col. SLOUGH'S entire command has fallen back to Bencal Springs, forty-four miles from Fort Union, and within supporting distance.

THE MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT.

Driving Out the Guerrillas—A Skirmish on Holly River, &c.

WHEELING, Friday, April 18.

The guerrillas in Webster County are being broken up by Lieut.-Col. HARRIS, of the Tenth Virginia. A skirmish took place yesterday on the dry fork of Holly River. Two guerrillas were killed. The loss on our side was three men wounded. The guerrilla organization is very extensive in parts of Western Virginia.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Ariel, from Aspinwall—Mr. C. Bell and child, A. G. Watson, G. S. N.; J. A. Brown, R. H. Lord and wife, Mrs. Lord, Miss Lord, Miss Lord, Miss Hamilton, C. B. Jones, Rev. D. McDonald, A. P. Jones, Mrs. Wells, C. P. Dinsmore, M. Folsom, Rev. Mr. Moore, R. W. Rowland, L. Hecht, Chas. Wheelright, J. H. Osborne, James Wells, M. A. Longinotte and family, A. Porter, S. Dayley, U. S. N.; J. W. Woodruff, Mrs. J. Hayes, J. J. Clapp, Mrs. J. Jewett and child, J. Seymour, S. C. Bruce, C. W. Clapp, Capt. Rose, Rubia, U. S. N.; A. Nathans, W. D. Douglass, Chas. Fair, Chas. Smith, S. Arboledo, J. J. Andrews, E. H. Hoadley, J. De Martin, M. Savage, C. Woods, and 60 passengers in steerage.

In bark Wilhelmina, from Port-au-Prince—Jacquet Jules and wife, Miss Hepposlota Jules, Victor Duhaine, wife and child.

In ship John Jay, from Singapore—J. H. Safford and H. F. Chenery, both of Salem, Mass.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 15 | Sun sets.... 6 43 | Moon rises... 12 05
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 11 37 | Gov. Island. 12 26 | Hell Gate.... 1 48

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, April 18.

Cleared.

Steamships City of Washington, (Br.,) Jeffery, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Ajax, (Br.,) Hunter, London, John G. Dale; Bavaria, Meier, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ships Henrietta, Trecartin, Philadelphia, Brett, Son & Co.; Monarch of the Seas, Spencer, Liverpool, Lawrence, Giles & Co.; Montmorency, McLellan, New River, N. B., Dunbar & Co.

Barks Queen of the Fleet, (Br.,) Hilton, Londonderry, Edmiston Bros.; Christina, (Br.,) Tobin, Curacoa, Miller & Houghton.

Brig South Boston, (Br.,) Lane, Gorce, R. P. Buck & Co.

Schooners Lane, Halsey, St. Jago, Cuba, Brett, Son & Co., G. L. Lovell, Boston, H. S. Rackett; Ruby, Tracy, Boston, Thompson & Hunter; Phebe Elizabeth, Smith, Wellfleet, Mass., master; Jane Campbell, (Br.,) Harris, Havana, Edwards, Latargs & Edwards.

Sloop Aurora, Williams, Norwich, H. S. Rackett.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport McClellan, Boott, Port Royal April 14, to U. S. Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Star of the South, Woodhall, from Port Royal.

Steamship Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. On the 16th inst., off Cape Cod Light, spoke schr. Forrest, of Rockport, bound E.—wished to be reported.

Steamship Ariel, Seabury, Aspinwall April 4, at 2 P. M., via Port Royal 15th, with passengers and specie to D. E. Allen.

Steamer J. B. Mollison, Eickmann, Trenton, N. J., with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Josephine Thomson, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daizell.

Steamer Laurel, Christopher, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship John Jay, Lord, Singapore Dec. 30, with teas, &c., to F. Hathaway. Passed Anjier Jan. 7. Experienced heavy N. W. gales in the Straits of Sunda. Passed Java Head Jan. 16, and had strong westerly gales up to lat. 14 S. and lon. 103 41 E.; had light winds and calms for 10 ds. off Cape of Good Hope; touched at St. Helena March 7, and sailed on the 6th; crossed the equator in the Atlantic in lon. 30 30, and had strong N. E. trade winds up to lat. 15 N., from thence to this port light southerly winds.

Ship Delphin, (Pruss.,) Rentel, Antwerp March 26, with mdse. and 8 passengers to order. Has had heavy N. & W. gales most of the passage; stove bulwarks; lost and split sails, &c.; had a great deal of snow on the coast; in lat. 43 and lon. 56, saw a number of large islands of ice.

Ship Liverpool, Chamberlain, London and Queenstown March 20, with mdse. and 2 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Bark Malaine Degner, (Pruss.,) Sjvienger, Lisbon 30 ds., in ballast to order. Has had heavy westerly gales. March 31, lat. 31 25, lon. 59, spoke schr. Gold Hunter, of New-London, for New-York; was dismasted and bowsprit gone; had jury-masts rigged, and would try for Bermuda; she was short of provisions, but was unable to supply her.

Bark H. A. Stephenson, Hayden, Montevideo Feb. 23, in ballast to J. & N. Smith & Co. Had light winds and calms from the equator. April 7, lat. 23 50, lon. 61, spoke Br. brig Diamond, from Cardiff for Havana, 90 ds. out, short of provisions, supplied her.

Bark Eothan, (Br., of Liverpool,) Charenton, Rio Janeiro Feb. 10, via St. Thomas 2d inst., with coffee to C. S. Johnson & Co.

Bark Wilhelmine, McEwen, Port-au-Prince 11 ds., with coffee and logwood to H. Becker & Graves.

Bark Hero, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Dowden, Dublin 45 ds., in ballast to master.

Brig Santiago, (Brem.,) Esencroke, Port-au-Platt April 5, with tobacco, &c., C. F. & F. G. Schmidt. 14th inst., lat. 31 17, lon. 72 50, passed a U. S. transport steamer, bound S., with troops. 16th, lat. 37, lon. 75, exchanged signals with a bark showing a red, white and red signal, perpendicular, strg. N. N. E.

Brig C. Walker, (Br., of Prince William,) Morehouse, Cienfuegos March 25, with sugar to Tucker & Lightburn. April 14, lat. 37 30, lon. 67, spoke Br. brig Esquimaux, from Cienfuegos for Halifax, with loss of jib-boom and head of foremast sprung.

Brig Marshal Ney, Darling, Montevideo Feb. 22, via St. Thomas 6th inst., in ballast to Jonas Smith & Co.

Brig Atlantic, (Br., of Nassau,) Stubbs, Nassau, N. P., April 11, with mdse. to G. Darrell & Co.

Brig Scotland, Hand, Hartford, in ballast.

Schr. Calista, (of Camden,) Payson, Frontera, Mex., March 26, with mdse. to master. Was off Tortuga April 9. April 1, lat. 22 40, lon. 88, saw a ship painted white, with letters T. B. in foretopsail, stdg. to S., the wind from E. S. E.

Schr. Charlotte, (Br., of Weymouth, N. S.,) Lewis, Santa Cruz 21 ds., with sugar, molasses and rum to Wilson & Rogers.

Schr. Emily, (Br., of Cornwallis,) Sheridan, Salt Cay, T. I., 9 ds., with salt to D. R. De Wolf.

Schr. Alice T., (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) Thompson, Black River, Jam., March 26, with logwood to P. J. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Trojan, (of Philadelphia,) Sherouds, Aux Cayes March 28, with logwood to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr. Alma, (Br.,) Ellihon, Arroye, P. R., with molasses to master.

Schr. Julia E. Pratt, Pratt, Georgetown, D. C., 4 ds., with coal to American Coal Co.

Schr. Monmouth, Anderson, Hogg Island, with corn to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Jack Downing, Bishop, New-Brunswick, N. J., with oats.

Schr. Silas Wright, Seaman, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Belle, Percival, Elizabethport, for Huntington.

Schr. Sarah Louisa, Yeaton, Rockland 4 ds., lime.

Schr. Nile, Boothby, Portland 3 ds., with powder.

Schr. Minnie Cobb, Avery, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Charlotte, Arey, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Splendid, Archer, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Mercer, Martin, Trenton, N. J., with oats.

Schr. Savinia Jane, Ketchum, Virginia.

Schr. N. G. Morgan, Bedell, Virginia.

Schr. Monmouth, Anderson, Virginia, with corn.

Schr. C. Bacon, Bacon, Virginia, with oysters.

Schr. H. Hill, Hudson, Virginia, with oysters.

Schr. Breeze, Dyer, Virginia, with oysters.

Schr. J. R. Mitchill, Tuttle, Bridgeport, for Phila.

Schr. William Gray, Duell, Portland 2 ds., with stone.

Schr. Sterling, Hayes, Bridgeport 2 ds., with mdse.

Schr. Florence, Jameson, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

U. S. schr. Guthrie, Springer, New-London 2 ds.

Schr. Maine, Brown, Bucksport 6 ds., with potatoes.

Schr. Castellane, Cunningham, Belfast 5 ds., potatoes.

Sloop Van Buren, Brown, New-London, in ballast.

WIND—During the day, S. W. and light.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, April 18—Arr. ships John O. Baker, Trapani; James Guthrie, New-York; bark Aberdeen, Cuba; Union, Havre; James Smith, Benedict; brigs R. W. Packer, Cape Haytien; Umpire, Cienfuegos; Moses Day, Marseilles; schrs. Velma, Trinidad; Georgia, Matanzas; Anna Hinks, Aux Cayes; H. W. Frye, Turks Island.

Miscellaneous.

ST. THOMAS, March 28.—The brig Triad, Capt. Brown, of Eastport, bound to Porto Rico, with lumber, &c., has been condemned, and was sold at auction to-day. the hull and materials bringing about $600. The cargo is being forwarded to Porto Rico in brig Ida Abbott, formerly brig Margaret, of St. John, N. B. The cargo of the bark Growler has been discharged, and she will be repaired.

PORT ELIZABETH, via Cape Town, Feb. 20.—On Jan. 24, the Am. Lexington, in a smart S. E. breeze, parted one of her chains, and the wind and sea increasing so that an anchor and cable could not be taken from the shore to the vessel during the two following days, the vessel and cargo were in considerable jeopardy.

Spoken, &c.

A. R. Tucker—bark, (whaler,) on a cruise, March 3, lat. 31 7 S., lon. 44 50.

Ella—brig, from Baltimore, bound S., March 30, lat. 19 5, lon. 74.

Maid of Orleans—ship, was seen, April 14, lat. 38 49, lon. 68 12.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL—Arr. March 28, brig Asia, Sibbel, London; April 3, bark Xantho, Chapman, bence; steamship Solent, Lewis, Carthagena.

In port, April 4, U. S. ship Falmouth and brig Perry; barks Zenas Coffin and Xantho; schrs. Susan Chace and Rachel.

In port at Panama, April 2, U. S. ships Saranac and Warren, H. B. M. ship Termagant, French frigate Casini.

At Frontera, Mex., March 28, schr. O. H. Petit, Clark, from Key West for Boston in a few ds.; Red Jacket, Payson, for New-York in 10 ds.; Venloo, Closson, for do., just arr., had 27 ds. passage to the bar; was off there 4 ds. in a norther.

The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine is now recognized as the best. Purchasers should take care to buy them only of the rightful patentees. Salesrooms No. 495 Broadway.

Another Victory Won!!!—As with Union, so with WHITE, the HATTER. His SPRING STYLE of DRESS and SOFT HATS are pronounced by the Union and life-beating North, THE BEST, and can always be found at No. 216 BROADWAY.

An Elegant Assortment of Spring and Summer Scarfs, Neck-Ties, Gloves, Hosiery, Shirts, Collars, &c., comprising the latest styles and importations, for sale at retail by SILLECK & CO., No. 99 Fulton-st., corner of William.

Americans. Throw off the Yoke! McLAUGHLIN'S, No. 269 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray-st., ignores all yokes in the manufacture of his superb Union Shirts. Ready-made, all sizes, or made to measure. T. McLAUGHLIN, Agent.

359 **Window Shades.** 359
GOLD BAND,
WHITE BUFF AND GREEN HOLLAND.
AT KELTY'S, No. 359 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Grocers and Tea-Dealers Supplied with Teas by the chest or smaller quantities at same rate.
CANTON TEA COMPANY,
No. 125 Chatham-st.

Gas, Gas, Gas Fixtures, of new and beautiful designs, for the Spring trade, just completed. Call at our great Manufacturing Depôt, No. 579 Broadway.
WARNER, PECK & CO.

For Children Laboring from Cough or Hoarseness, "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," or Drops Lozenges are particularly adapted, on account of their soothing and demulcent properties.

Dr. Kennedy, proprietor of Kennedy's MEDICAL DISCOVERY, will be at his office, in the REVERE HOUSE, corner of Broadway and Houston-st.,
April 16, 18, 21, 23, 25.
All that are troubled with SCROFULA are requested to call.
All that are troubled with SALTRHEUM are requested to call.
All that are troubled with ERYSIPELAS are requested to call.
All that are troubled with CANKER are requested to call.
All that are troubled with NURSING SORE MOUTH are requested to call.
All that are troubled with SCALD HEAD are requested to call.
All that are troubled with RINGWORM are requested to call.
All that are troubled with HUMORS IN THE EYES and FILM GROWN OVER THE SIGHT are requested to call.
All that are troubled with SCALY ERUPTIONS ON THE SKIN are requested to call.
All that are troubled with BOILS are requested to call.
All that are troubled with RUNNING OF THE EARS are requested to call.
All that are troubled with FEVER SORES are requested to call.
All that are troubled with PIMPLES ON THE FACE are requested to call.
All that are troubled with ULCERATED SORE LEGS are requested to call.
A perfect cure is warranted in every case, except when the bones are diseased. Advice in all cases gratis.

The Sanitary Commission asks Contributions for the aid and relief of the Volunteer army.
There will in all probability soon be many wounded men to provide for, and our troops on the Southern coast are endangered by the unhealthy season now approaching. There is, therefore, special need of public liberality on their behalf, at least until the measures now pending in Congress to strengthen the Medical Department of the army shall be perfected. Agencies and depôts of hospital stores, &c., are maintained at heavy expense in connection with every portion of the army.
Contributions may be addressed to GEORGE T. STRONG, Treasurer, No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

Oil for Harness, Carriage Tops, &c.—FRANK MILLER'S Prepared Harness Oil Blacking, put up in tin cans at 50 cents and 75 cents each, ready prepared for use.
The old saying that a thing well done is twice done, is true in a twofold sense, when applied to Oiling Harness, Carriage Tops, &c., if done with the best material. Try it.

359 **Spring Styles, 1862.** 359
LACE CURTAINS,
MUSLIN CURTAINS,
MUSLIN BORDERS,
NOTTINGHAM LACE.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY'S, No. 359 Broadway, N. Y.

Gauze Undershirts
AND WHITE LINEN DRAWERS,
Wholesale or retail at
IRA PEREGO & SONS, No. 175 Broadway.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

BRITTON—LEE.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, April 16, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Krebs, ISAAC W. BRITTON to HELEN M. LEE, youngest daughter of John Lee, Esq., all of this City.

GIBSON—DODGE.—In this City, on Thursday, April 17, at the Brick Church, by Rev. Dr. Spring, Mr. EDWIN F. GIBSON to Miss ELIZA P., daughter of Samuel N. Dodge, Esq., all of this City.

VAN BUREN—BARKALOW.—In Paterson, N. J., on Thursday, April 17, by Rev. Rufus Babcock, D. D., Wm. TUNNELL VAN BUREN, of Port of Spain, Trinidad, B. W. I., to CAROLINE, daughter of Daniel Barkalow.

WILLIAMS—MARION.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 17, by Rev. John A. Paddock, of St. Peter's Church, SAMUEL M. WILLIAMS, of London, to MARIE LOUISE, eldest daughter of the late Amedee J. Marion, of Paris.

DIED.

BAYARD.—In Stockton, Minn., on Wednesday, April 9, of consumption, RACHEL D. BAYARD, wife of Wm. H. Bayard, lately of Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

CAMERON.—In this City, on Thursday, April 17, MARY CUTHBERTSON, beloved wife of Samuel Cameron, a native of Kilmarnock, Scotland, aged 75 years.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 206 West 45th-st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.
☞ Kilmarnock, Scotland, papers please copy.

CHICHESTER.—In Wurtsboro, Sullivan County, N. Y., on Monday, April 14, SUSAN H. CHICHESTER, in the 73d year of her age.

CATLIN.—In Buffalo, on Friday, April 18, HORACE POPE, eldest son of Pope and Helen Catlin, aged 17 years, 3 months and 16 days.

CROWN.—On Wednesday, April 16, GEORGE W. CROWN, son of the late Anthony and Susan M. Crown, aged 20 years, 1 month and 26 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of his cousin, Mrs. Colon, No. 3 Sheriff-st., near Grand-st., on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

DEVEAU.—In this City, on Friday, April 18, AARON L. DEVEAU, in the 47th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 10 Gay-st., on Sunday afternoon, the 20th inst., at 3 o'clock. His remains will be taken to New-Rochelle for interment on Monday morning. New-Haven cars leave corner of 42d-st. and 27th-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

FITTON.—In West Hoboken, N. J., on Thursday, April 17, GEORGE FITTON, late of Manchester, England, aged 75 years and 3 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, corner of Demott and Spring sts., West Hoboken, N. J., this day, at 2 P. M.

FLAGLER.—In Fishkill, on Tuesday, April 15, CATHERINE, relict of the late Zechariah Flagler, aged 88 years.

HOOKER.—In Orange, N. J., on Friday, April 18, HERBERT THROOP, youngest son of William T. and Caroline C. Hooker.

HAMILTON.—On Thursday, April 17, GEORGE ALFRED, only son of Mark K., Jr., and Susan Hamilton, aged 2 year and 9 months.
The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock precisely, from the residence of his parents, in the village of Fairmount, Westchester County.

HATCH.—In this City, on Friday, April 18, ELIZABETH HELEN, infant daughter of Sarah C. and Roswell D. Hatch.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Sunday, the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock.

HERKIMER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 16, Mrs. ELIZABETH L., wife of George Herkimer, in the 36th year of her age.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from Westminster Church, corner of 1st-place and Clinton-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, the 19th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

LAIDLAW.—In Claremont, Hudson County, N. J., on Wednesday, April 16, ROBERT LAIDLAW, in the 64th year of his age.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Saturday, the 19th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice. Carriages will be in attendance at the ferry, Jersey City, at 2 o'clock P. M.

LEVERIDGE.—On Wednesday, April 16, BENJAMIN C. LEVERIDGE, M. D., in the 63d year of his age.
The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, the 21st., at 2 P. M., from the Oliver-st. Baptist Church, without further invitation.

LUDLUM.—In Nassau, N. P., on Monday, March 31, GABRIEL LUDLUM, son of Gabriel W. Ludlum, of Rondout, N. Y., aged 28 years.

LITTLE.—On Friday, April 18, THEODORE A. LITTLE, son of Mr. Thomas Little, of Newburgh, N. Y., aged 33 years, 3 months and 28 days.
The relatives, associates and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, Wm. N. Little, No. 448 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, this day, (Saturday,) April 19, at 1 P. M.
☞ Newburgh papers please copy.

MANIER.—In this City, on Friday, April 18, DR FORREST MANIER, aged 63 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 186 Madison-av., on Monday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

MCKEE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 17, LOUISE BELDEN, infant daughter of Russell W. and A. E. McKee, aged 1 year, 8 months and 12 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Saturday,) the 19th inst., at 3½ P. M., from the residence of her parents, northeast corner of Myrtle and Kent avs.

PARKER.—On Thursday morning, April 17, after a long and severe illness, Mrs. CAROLINE TERESA PARKER, a native of New-Jersey, in the 57th year of her age.
The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Holy Redemption, this (Saturday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

SUGDEN.—In this City, on Friday, April 18, BETTY, youngest daughter of Ben. and Henrietta Sugden, aged 9 months and 16 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation, from No. 128 24-st.

STARKWEATHER.—In this City, on Friday, April 18, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. M. S. Parks, MARY, relict of Asa Starkweather, in the 79th year of her age.
The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Saturday,) at 4 o'clock P. M., from No. 135 Madison-av. Her remains will be taken to Livingstonville, Schoharie County, for interment.

WRIGHT.—In this City, on Friday noon, April 18, of malignant scarlet fever, AGNES FANNIE, second daughter of John and the late Margaret Wright, in the 16th year of her age.
Funeral this day, (Saturday,) April 19, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her father's residence, No. 322 West 20th-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 183.—April 18, 1862.
76, 7, 28, 8, 26, 13, 61, 22, 5, 20, 42, 72, 73, 43.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 184.—April 18, 1862.
8, 3, 44, 10, 24, 35, 66, 51, 78, 41, 54, 27, 56.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 131.—April 18, 1862.
18, 46, 12, 9, 38, 62, 26, 13, 45, 27, 47, 11, 3, 51.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 203.—April 18, 1862.
NOT RECEIVED.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

NOTICE.

Dr. LIGHTHILL receives calls from those afflicted with diseases of the EYE, EAR, THROAT or AIR-PASSAGES, at his residence, No. 24 St. Mark's-place, daily, until 3 P. M., and Sundays until 10 A. M., from those exclusively who are unable to attend during the week.

CATARRH IN ITS VARIOUS FORMS, and diseases of the air-passages, Dr. LIGHTHILL treats by an original method. Cures are effected in the most inveterate cases, where previous treatment proved ineffectual.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.
Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.
REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.
SUPPLIES FOR THE WOUNDED.
WOMAN'S CENTRAL ASSOCIATION OF RELIEF,
No 10 Cooper Union, 3d-av.,
NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 17, 1862.
To the Editor of the New-York Times:
Two hundred boxes of hospital supplies, from the United States Sanitary Commission, reached Pittsburgh the day before the battle. We now wish to do as much for Yorktown. Mr. Olmsted has just sent a telegram calling upon us to aid in fitting up floating hospitals for this purpose. Our supplies are very much reduced, and we need contributions of every sort "without delay."
Will you be kind enough to give this notice a prominent place in your issue of to-morrow morning, as we hope that all who read it may feel it a direct personal appeal. Respectfully,

Miss E. COLLINS,	Mrs. WM. FELLOWS,
Mrs. R. M. BLATCHFORD,	Mrs. ROBERT COLBY,
Mrs. G. L. SCHUYLER,	Dr. W. H. DRAPER,
Mr. S. W. BRIDGHAM,	Com. on Supplies.

NEW SPRING CARPETS.
Among the new importations of late may be mentioned an invoice of superb velvet, Brussels, tapestry and ingrain carpets and English oil-cloths, which are now offered to the public by the well-known firm of
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway,
at unprecedentedly low rates. The same house has on hand a choice stock of domestic carpets and oil-cloths at price to suit the most limited means.
The above firm will be constantly receiving new styles in every variety and kind, which will be well deserving the attention of a discerning public.

REBEL SHINPLASTERS.
REBEL SHINPLASTERS,
REBEL SHINPLASTERS,
REBEL SHINPLASTERS,
REPRESENTING
REPRESENTING
FROM FIVE CENTS TO TEN DOLLARS EACH,
FROM FIVE CENTS TO TEN DOLLARS EACH,
FROM FIVE CENTS TO TEN DOLLARS EACH,
For sale by ROSS & TOUSEY, NO. 121 NASSAU-ST.

MARVIN'S
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES.
NO. 265 BROADWAY.
Twenty years' tests without a failure of the above Safes, under the name of STEARNES & MARVIN, have fully proved their value.
ALSO,
SECOND-HAND Safes, of our own and others' make, in great variety. MARVIN & CO.

LADIES' EAR RINGS
AND PINS,
One, Two and Three Dollars a Set,
At G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway.

GENTLEMEN'S
VEST CHAINS.
One, Two and Three Dollars each, at
G. C. ALLEN'S
No. 415 Broadway.

LADIES,
WATCH CHAINS,
Two and Three Dollars each, at
G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway.

SLEEVE BUTTONS
AND STUDS,
One, Two and Three Dollars a Set,
At G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway.

THE TURKISH BATHS.
Subscriptions to the Stock of the TURKISH BATH COMPANY will now be received at the offices of the following Journals: *Evening Post, Express, Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune*, and the *World*.
Capital required, $30,000, to be raised by 600 shares at $50 each.
Apart from the dividends, subscribers to one share of the stock will be entitled to one free ticket; do. to five shares, six tickets; do. to ten shares, thirteen tickets.
The following Gentlemen compose the Board of Directors:
Hon. ALEX. W. BRADFORD, VALENTINE MOTT, M. D., LL. D., JOHN ORDRONAUX, M. D., WM. CULLEN BRYANT, Esq., Sanitary Commission. THEO. W. DWIGHT, LL. D., J. S. THAYER, Esq., Col. Col. Law School. Hon. DANIEL P. TIEMANN, Hon. GEO. FOLSOM, JOHN TORREY, M. D., C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Esq., WM. H. VAN BUREN, M. D., CHAS. KING, LL. D., Pres. Sanitary Commission. Col. College.
C. OSCANYAN, Secretary and General Manager.

SELLING OUT
AT
COST AND LESS THAN COST,
TILL WEDNESDAY NEXT.
ALL OUR MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
A good assortment yet of Stocks, Suspenders, Ties, Cravats, Socks, Silk and Thread Gloves, Collars, Scarfs, Merino Undergarments, Thread do, Silk do., and the elegant Shaker Goods first introduced by us last season. All to be closed out by Wednesday next.
A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

THE PLANTING SEASON.
PARSONS & CO.
OFFER
FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES
AND EXOTIC PLANTS
LARGE AND HANDSOME,
AND AT
LOW PRICES.
For Catalogues, address at
FLUSHING, L. I.

RECEPTION DAYS!
Having had my store painted, and being prepared for "Company," I have fixed my RECEPTION DAYS from MONDAY MORNING to SATURDAY at THREE P. M., where the usual assortment of rich, heavy PLATED GOODS, as
URNS, TEA SETS, CAKE BASKETS, ICE PITCHERS, FORKS, SPOONS, &c., may be obtained at the lowest prices.
For sale, Wholesale and Retail, Nos. 4 and 6 Burlingslip, by LUCIUS HART

CLOTHING.
I have just completed my entire new stock of Spring and Summer Clothing—not surpassed in this City in the way of an assortment, taste and style. The Children's and Furnishing Department not equaled. All will be sold at extremely low prices. Please call.
F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

PASSPORT OFFICE.
No. 300 Broadway, near Fulton-st., ground floor. Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates. Letters asking information must be addressed
"PASSPORT OFFICE,
Box No. 3,813, New-York."

KINDLING WOOD, OAK AND PINE,
At 20 cents for 10 or more Boxes.
Hickory, Oak and Pine, by the Load and Cord.
Address C. COLLINS, foot of East 28d-st.

COLLARS—BEST FOUR-PLY AT 10 CENTS. An immense stock of NECK-TIES, SCARFS, HOSIERY, LINEN HDKFS., &c., &c., at prices which will astonish the whole country. AT RETAIL or *any way to get rid of the goods.* No. 370 Broadway, corner of White-st.

THE [illegible]
GREAT [illegible]

"The Sun" would have more to admire "Greeley" for as cheap a paper. He might have magnified a circulation of two thousand into nine thousand as easily as the humbugs into nine warriors in buckram. The individuals who endeavor to make capital for some of the half-alive Sunday papers, have all Falstaff's impudence and mendacity, without his wit. But a plain tale puts them down, even as it nonplussed the lover of such in the olden time.

THE SUNDAY MERCURY
has for weeks stated, in the leading journals of the country, that it enjoys a circulation exceeding by thousands that of all the other Sunday papers printed in New-York, and no one of them HAS DARED, or WIL

LAW REPORTS.

Debtor and Creditor—The Appointment of Receivers.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

William H. Tubbals vs. *Andrew S. Losee et al.*

The plaintiff in this action recovered a judgment against the defendant, Losee, for $1,094 20, and after the return of execution unsatisfied, and the examination of the defendant in supplementary proceedings, brought the present action to declare a transfer of the defendant's property void as against creditors.

The plaintiff procured an absolute injunction at the commencement of the action, restraining the defendants from interfering with the property, which consisted, according to plaintiff's statement, of a stock of house-furnishing goods, in a store in Broadway, valued at four or five thousand dollars; but which the defendant claimed were of the value of about $2,000 only. The plaintiff now moved for a receiver, alleging that the sale of the goods was presumptively fraudulent, for the reason that it was not followed by a continuous change of possession; that the defendant was now really in possession of the goods, and trading with them for his own benefit, and that, even admitting that the sale was in good faith, the assignee could have no claim to the goods which had been purchased by the judgment debtor since the sale, and mingled with the stock—and should be restrained from selling them, so that the purchaser should separate such articles as were really purchased by him from those which he had allowed the judgment debtor to mingle with his goods in such a way that creditors could not reach the debtor's property by execution. Messrs. Nelson and A. A. Redfield, who appeared for the assignee and for one of the judgment debtors, made no opposition to the motion.

The defendant, Losee, contested the motion and denied the material statements of the plaintiff—insisted on the good faith of the sale, and averred that the property was merely in his hands for sale on commission, and that the injunction and receivership would deprive him of his livelihood and work great hardship. Plaintiff's counsel contended that if the defendant had no interest in the property the receivership would do him no harm, and if he had an interest in the property plaintiff's right to a receivership was sufficient; and also that his answer, if inconsistent with his testimony upon the supplementary proceedings, was to be regarded with great suspicion. The Court now rendered its decision granting the motion.

Walton & Shearman for the motion; D. & T. McMahon opposed.

Compromise—What Amounts to a Waiver of Rights Under It.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Hoyt.

Charles L. Young et al. vs. *Thomas Lanigan.*

This was an action to recover $227 32, the value of a promissory note, made by the defendant in October, 1860.

The defence set up was that the plaintiffs had entered into a written compromise whereby they agreed to take 25 per cent. of the claim, other creditors of the defendant compromising on the same terms.

It was proved on the trial that the defendant had paid the plaintiff a certain amount of money, but not 25 per cent. of the amount claimed.

The Court charged the jury that, since the defendant had not paid the 25 per cent. to the plaintiffs, he had not fulfilled his part of the agreement, and consequently could not now be relieved from payment of the whole claim. Verdict for plaintiffs.

Fred. Morris, for plaintiffs; O. A. House, for defendant.

Charitable Bequests—Dr. Bellows in Luck.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

The will of Robert Clarkson Goodhue, late a wealthy citizen, was now admitted to probate, leaving $5,000 to Rev. Dr. H. W. Bellows, and the following charitable bequests: New-York Hospital and Bloomingdale Asylum, $3,000; Association for Improving Condition of Poor, $3,000; New-York City Dispensary, $2,000; Children's Aid Society, $1,000; New-York Life Saving Benevolent Association, $1,000; Poor Association of Messiah and All Souls Church, $1,000; Deaf and Dumb Asylum, $1,000; Orphan Asylum, Bloomingdale, $1,000; Institution for the Blind, $1,000; Five Points House of Industry, $500; Marine Society, $500; House and School of Industry, $500; Colored Home for Aged and Indigent, $500; Asylum for Seamen's Children on Staten Island, $500; School of Design for Women, in Cooper Institute, $500.

The testator also left $10,000 toward canceling of mortgages and other incumbrances on All Souls Church property, on condition that within three years the Church raise a like sum for the same purpose, otherwise it goes into the residuary estate. The latter was supposed to be worth from $500,000 to $1,000,000.

Wills Admitted.—The wills of the following parties were admitted to probate: J. W. Gregory, J. M. Livingston; Isaiah Dick, Richard J. Compton, J. H. Burns, Frederick Ottinger, Mary Hatfield, Peter T. Woodbury, Jonathan Hill, Joseph Addison and Moseley Danforth.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....APRIL 18, 1862.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	93¾	38,000	American Gold 101⅜
14,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	93¾	125,000	do ...b60..101⅜
15,000 U.S.6s,'81,Oregon		65,000	do ...b30..101⅜
War Loan 1-2 yearly	92¾	30,000	do ...b60 aft 10.101⅜
1,000 U.S.6s,1 y'r Cert.	97⅛	11	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co. 92
2,000 Ill. Cen. Bds., '77	90	300	Erie Railway 36⅞
2,000 Ind. State 5s	77	550	do ...b30 37
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	67⅞	165	Pac. M. S. Co. 103
5,000 do ...b30	67⅛	50	do ...b30 105
1,000 do	67⅜	50	do ...s60 104
5,000 do ...s60	67⅜	75	do 104⅞
21,000 Mo. St. 6s	49⅞	50	do ...s30 104⅞
3,000 do	50	50	do 104⅞
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s	93½	6	N. Y. Cen. R. 93¾
1,000 Erie R. 1st m. b.	102⅛	600	do 103¼
1,000 Erie R. 3d m. b. '83	92¾	50	do ...s60 83
2,000 Erie R. 5th m. b.	80	5	do 83
2,000 Hd. R. R. s. f. b.	100	150	Erie R. Pref. ...b60 61⅝
2,000 C. & R. & R. s. p. c. b	97⅞	14	Mich. Cen. R. 55¾
5,000 Ill. Cen. R. bs	87⅛	75	do 56⅜
2,000 Mich. So. S. F. Bs.	91⅜	50	do ...s30 56⅝
1,000 do	91¼	50	do 56⅝
1,000 Lac. & W. 1st M.	92½	250	Ill. Cent. R. Scrip.	61⅛
2,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	50	100	do ...s60 61⅞
5,000 do	49¾	50	do ...b10 61⅝
5,000 do ...b30	50¾	50	do ...b30 61⅞
2,000 Cle. & Tol. S. F. Bs	85⅞	50	Gal. and Chic R ...	67⅜
20 Bank of Commerce.	83½	200	Clev. & Tol. R. ...b60	42⅜
50 American Ex. Bank	90	200	Chi. & Rk Isl. R. b10	55
12 Shoe & Leather Bk.	95	100	do	56
25 Bank of New-York.	62½	200	do	b10 55⅞
100 Mechs. Bkg. Ass.	83	100	do	b30 55⅞
40 Mechanics Bank ...	103	125	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	62
50 Penn. Coal Co.	81			

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s '81. Cou.	93¾	1,000	Chi. & N.W. 2d M	16⅜
14,000 U. S. 6s, '81. R. s10	93¾	5,000	N. I. 1st Mtg.	93
2,000 U. S. 6s, 1 year C.	97⅛	5,000	Amer. Gold...b30	101⅜
2,000 Tenn. State 6s '90	67⅛	10,000	do	101⅜
17,000 do	67	30	Continental Bank..	86
5,000 do ...s60	66⅞	50	Buff. & State L. R.	122
5,000 do ...b30	66⅞	50	do	118
5,000 do	66⅞	20	Penn. Coal Co. ...	80⅞
1,000 Mo. State 6s	49⅞	150	New-York Cen. R.	82⅞
5,000 do ...b30	49⅞	100	do ...s10	82⅞
14,000 Ill. War Loan ...	88	100	do	83
2,000 N. C. State 6s ...	63¼	100	Erie Railway	36¾
2,000 C. R. & Q. R's ...		100	Erie Railway Pref.	61¾
2,000 do	88	150	do	61⅝
4,000 Mich. So. S. F. R.	91⅝	50	Panama R.	124
5,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d M	49⅞	12	Ch. & Pitts. R. ...	17
1,000 Goshen Br. Bds. ..	90	20	Cl., Col. & Cin. R.	116
4,000 Cl. & Tol. S. F. B.	88	10	Gal. & Chicago R.	67⅜
2,000 B., N. Y. & E. 1st M	81⅜	10	Chic. & R. I. R. ...	86

FRIDAY, April 18—P. M.

The Stock Market was less buoyant than yesterday through the dealings to-day, and lower on the Border State Stocks by 1 ℘ cent. on Tennessees, and ½ ℘ cent. on Missouris. Among the Railways, New-York Central was ½@¾ ℘ cent. lower than the extreme advance of yesterday, closing 82½, as against 83¾ ℘ cent. on Thursday afternoon. Erie Common and Preference Shares were steady in price, and the Preference ½ ℘ cent. firmer than at the close on yesterday. In the Western Stocks a moderate business only was done, the changes from yesterday being unimportant. The Government Securities were steady, and but few parcels offered at the bids of yesterday, 93¾ for the Registered Stock of 1881, and 93¾ for the Coupons. The Money Brokers were buying the Treasury Scrip of 1863 at 97¼@¾ ℘ cent., and some resales are reported at 97¾@¾ ℘ cent.

The general market in the afternoon was unusually dull. The speculative sellers were indisposed to multiply their contracts, while the demand for the rise, at current quotations, was not especially marked on any one description. The following figures at 4½ o'clock were:

N. Y. Cen.	82¾	Tennessees	56¾
Erie	36¾	U. S. 6s, 1881	93¾
Erie Preferred	61¾	Galena	67¾
Toledo, ex. d.	42¾	Rock Island	55¾
Pacific	104¾	Ill. Central	61¾
Missouris	49¾	Panama	123¾

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	92	Hanover	76
Manhattan	125	Irving	64
Merchants	95	Metropolitan	97
Merchants' Scrip	95	People's	80
Tradesmen's	92¾	East River	80
State of New-York	87	Shoe and Leather	93
Commerce	88	Corn Exchange	90½
Commerce Scrip Bk	88	Continental	85
Broadway	125	Marine	100
American Exchange	89¾	Commonwealth	80
Pacific	112	Atlantic	55
Bank of the Republic	88	Park	101

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	96	Mich. So. 7 p.c. seconds	76
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	102	Mich. S. & N. I. 1st	92¾
Erie firsts, '60	101¾	Mich. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 p.c.	91¾
Erie seconds '64	101	Illinois Cen. 7 p.c. '75	86¾
Erie seconds '79	101¾	T. H. & Al. firsts, 7 p.c.	93¾
Erie thirds, '83	92¾	T. H. & Al. seconds, 8 p.c.	62
Erie fifths, '85	80¾	Chi. & N. W. firsts	45
Buf. N. Y. & Erie 1st, '77	80	Lack. & W. Bonds	93¾
Hudson firsts, '60	105	Del. Lack. & W. firsts	102
Hudson seconds, s. f. '66	90¾	L. E. & Wabash firsts	76¾
Hudson thirds, '75	84	L. E. & Wabash seconds	49¾
Hudson convert., '67	76	Mil. & P. Du. Ch. 1sts	89¾
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	101	Gal. & Chicago firsts	99¾
Mich. Cen. 8 p.c. '69-'72	90¾	Gal. & Chicago seconds	100
Chi. B. & Q. 8 p.c. firsts	97¾	Cley. & Toledo firsts s. f.	85¾
Mich. So. 7 p.c. firsts	93½	N. Y. Cen. firsts	104

The price of Gold is again weak, to-day, 101¼@101½ ℘ cent., and Exchange on London closes for the steamers to-morrow at 112 ℘ cent. The market for Money is not over 6 ℘ cent. at call or on short time, on approved security. Some of the lenders prefer to place their loans at 30@60 days on Stock collateral, at 6 ℘ cent., to lending subject to immediate return, thereby indicating their belief that the rates of interest, as the season advances, are more likely to fall below than rise above the present rate. Prime Merchant paper of short date is scarce at 5½@6 ℘ cent., and fair double-name bills, 60@90 days, at 6@7 ℘ cent. There is a continued demand to-day for United States Treasury Scrip of 1863, at 97½ ℘ cent. The Deposits with the Sub-Treasury at 5 ℘ cent. continue large. The Import Entries of Dry Goods this week are ahead of the same week last season, but the aggregate since the 1st of January is still 33½ ℘ cent. below last year to the same date, and less than one-half the amount entered in 1860. The disposition among the trade is still to extreme caution.

The following are the capitals of the City Banks as reported to the Bank Department in their quarterly returns of 15th March:

Bank of N. York	$2,000,000	Bk. of N. America	$1,000,000
Manhattan Co.	2,050,000	Hanover	1,000,000
Merchants'	2,776,400	Irving	500,000
Mechanics'	2,000,000	Metropolitan	4,000,000
Union	1,500,000	Citizen's	400,000
Bank of America	2,000,000	Nassau	1,000,000
Phœnix	1,800,000	Market	1,000,000
City	1,000,000	St. Nicholas	750,000
Tradesmen's	1,000,000	Shoe and Leather	1,500,000
Fulton	600,000	Corn Exchange	1,000,000
Chemical	300,000	Continental	2,000,000
Merchants' Exch.	1,235,000	Ex. of Com'wealth.	700,000
National	1,500,000	Oriental	300,000
Butcher's & Drov's	800,000	Marine	400,900
Mech's & Traders'	600,000	Atlantic	400,000
Greenwich	200,000	Imp. & Traders'	1,500,000
Leather Manuf'rs'	600,000	Park	2,000,000
Seventh Ward	500,000	Mech. Bkg. Asso'n.	500,000
Bk. State of N. Y.	2,000,000	Grocers'	300,000
Amer'n Exchange	5,000,000	North River	400,000
Bk. of Commerce	9,148,480	East River	206,625
Broadway	1,000,000	Manuf. & Merch'ts.	500,000
Ocean	1,000,000	Dry Dock	200,000
Mercantile	1,000,000	N. Y. Exchange	150,000
Pacific	422,700	Bull's Head	200,000
Bk. of Republic	2,000,000	N. Y. County	200,000
Chatham	450,000		
People's	412,500	Total	$69,051,605

The amount of Loans advanced to the Government of the United States, on 15th March, reported by all the Banks, was $44,881,000. The amount of Stocks lodged with the Bank Department for the security of Circulation at the same date was $10,216,000.

The following is an extract from a letter from the seat of Government to one of our leading Money Brokers in regard to the payment of cash on the current indebtedness of the Government:

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15.

Messrs. Thompson Brothers, New-York:

DEAR SIRS: The Secretary of the Treasury has decided to pay 20 per cent. to the original holders of certificates of indebtedness, in the following manner:

If one hundred thousand has been issued to you, he will redeem twenty thousand in toto. It does not require the production of the balance, eighty thousand, issued upon. If you have parted with them, it makes no difference. You are entitled to twenty per cent. of the amount of certificates issued in your name. The other four-fifths in the hands of a third party cannot, of course, be redeemed until the pleasure of the Secretary.

This decision does not apply to parties who have already received twenty per cent. on checks, or to certificates issued subsequent to 7th inst.

The City Comptroller proposes to fund for two years the Union Defence Debt of the City of New-York, which falls due May 1, at the rate of 6 ℘ cent. ℘ annum; interest half-yearly, May and November.

The Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad earned the first week of April:

Passengers	$3,288
Freight	4,550
Mails and rents	1,015
Total	$8,850
Corresponding week 1861	9,151

The Chicago and Rock Island Railroad earned the second week of April:

Second week, 1862	$15,492
Second week, 1861	15,618

The Cleveland and Toledo Railroad earned the second week in April:

	1861.	1862.
Passengers	$8,757	$8,663
Freight	12,217	11,618
Total	$20,974	$20,298

The following are the figures of the day's business at the Sub-Treasury: Total receipts, $2,120,723 37—including, for customs, $216,000; payments, $2,368,064 97; Balance, $7,761,494 85.

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York, for the week ending April 17, and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Entered at the port	$655,050	$629,374	$1,222,204
Thrown on market	782,039	676,284	1,452,944
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	$36,900,245	$25,458,315	$16,587,464
Thrown on market	37,664,583	26,896,587	18,703,946

The following is the summary for the week:

CONSUMPTION DIRECT.	Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	1,368	$435,073	302	$76,807	472	$144,472
Mf. of Cot'n	1,214	212,377	298	51,496	515	191,893
Mf. of Silk	205	191,278	16	20,720	86	89,601
Mf. of Flax	791	175,571	72	18,840	191	44,120
Miscellan's	569	41,456	10	585	914	29,096
Total	4,147	$1,053,756	698	$168,443	2,178	$399,188
		168,448				1,053,756
Total entered		$1,222,204	Total marketed			$1,452,944

We have received the following card for publication from Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS:

OFFICE OF THOMPSON BROTHERS, BANKERS, No. 2 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, April 17, 1862.

The Board of Brokers having adopted a stringent rule that they will do no business for the public at less than ⅛ ℘ cent. commission, we beg to inform parties wishing to sell or buy Government Stocks, Treasury Notes, Certificates of Indebtedness, or other Government Securities, or gold, that we are prepared to buy or sell at a difference of ⅛ ℘ cent. between the buying and selling prices, and that these prices are the Board quotations, and in many cases less. Parties dealing with our house will, in all transactions, save one-half, and in most cases the whole commission, which would be charged if the transaction was made at the Board of Brokers.

THOMPSON BROTHERS.

Pork Packing in the West.

From the Cincinnati Price Current, April 16.

On the 26th of February we published the packing returns from 113 places, the footings up of which indicated pretty clearly that the quantity of pork packed in 1861-'62, was the largest ever cured in any previous season in the United States.

The result shown by the statistics we now give, does not indicate the increase of the crop in its fullest extent, owing to the peculiar existing circumstances of the past season. About the time arrangements were being made for packing, a general feeling of insecurity, consequent upon the existing rebellion, pervaded the minds of farmers and others throughout the entire Valley of the Ohio and on the Mississippi; as far up as Iowa, St. Louis, Louisville and Cincinnati, were then menaced by the rebels, as well as all the smaller packing points on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers; and it was not until the season had began that any of these points were regarded safe, and not until it was over, or nearly so, that the greater number of them were considered out of danger.

This led to the shipment of Hogs in immense numbers to the Eastern cities, and to all points on the northern borders of the Western States, so that all these places were crowded with hogs beyond the facilities they possessed to take care of them, and cooperage had to be imported from this city and other points on the Ohio to Northern Illinois and Indiana and this State. Then, again, the low price, in many places not being over $2 to $2 25 per cental net, owing to the great distance from what was regarded as safe packing points, and the unsettled state of some localities, such as Northern Missouri, induced farmers to cure their pork at home; and storekeepers took pork in payment for debts due them, very generally, so that the quantity of pork cured in this way, outside of the regular packing places, is large, beyond any previous precedent, and which, of course, is not included in our statistics. The quality of the pork this season is very superior, the hogs being young, and fed on corn almost exclusively, from first to last, which is not usually the case to that not only is the quantity very large, but the quality is superior to that of any previous season.

It will be seen that we include in our statistics the hogs packed by the rebel leaders in Tennessee. There is no doubt that hogs were plenty in Tennessee; but, in addition to this, the great bulk of those fatted in Kentucky were purchased at high prices by the rebels, and taken to Tennessee, to be cured in that State. The figures we give for Tennessee were furnished by the agent employed by the rebels to supervise the packing.

Pork packing this season has been unusually late, and it is but last week that it was closed at Cleveland, Toledo and Chicago; hence it is that we were compelled to delay our usual annual report thus far in the Spring. Last year we published it on the 20th of March, and the previous year in February.

RECAPITULATION.

	1860-'61.	1861-'62.
Ohio	627,132	787,439
Indiana	382,616	486,243
Illinois	809,750	941,479
Iowa	153,241	196,373
Missouri	166,176	135,637
Kentucky	251,896	144,945
Wisconsin	53,260	100,556
Tennessee	none.	182,000
Grand totals	2,164,070	2,872,666

Thus, it is seen, that the increase in number is 708,596, including Tennessee, and without this State, 526,596. This increase is equal to about 32⅜ per cent.

With reference to the increase in weight, we did not, as usual, succeed in obtaining the average weight of hogs and yield of lard per hog from all the packing points, but, still, from a sufficient number of places to give us a correct basis upon which to make our calculations, which show the following result:

	Average weight per Hog. 1860-1.	1861-2.	Yield of Lard per Hog. 1860-1.	1861-2.
Ohio, lbs	226	230	30¾	34
Indiana, lbs	213¾	221⅛	30	30¾
Illinois, lbs	234½	236	34	39½
Kentucky, lbs	219	221	30⅝	30⅜
Missouri, lbs	206 6-7	227	30 5-12	34 1-5
Iowa, lbs	233⅜	224	30 2-5	34
Wisconsin, lbs	239	260	31	35

The aggregate weight of an equal number of hogs packed at all those places from whence the average weight was furnished this year, compare with last as follows:

	Pounds.
1861-2	415,751,316
1860-1	397,856,954
Increase this season	17,894,362

This is equal to about 4½ per cent., which, added to the increase in number, swells the total increase to 37½ per cent., equal to 803,410 hogs.

The yield of lard has been large, unusually so, in many cases, owing to the fact that at quite a large number of places a great portion of the sides were rendered into lard. The yield of lard ℘ hog, last season, was 32 lbs., and this season it was 34 lbs., showing an increase of 2 lbs. ℘ hog. Taking the whole number of hogs packed each season, as given, the total yield of lard would compare as follows:

	Pounds.
1861-2	97,649,641
1860-1	69,310,240
Increase this season	28,339,401

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, April 18.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State 5s, 83; Reading Railroad, 21½; Morris Canal, 45; Long Island Railroad, ——; Pennsylvania Railroad, ——. Sight Exchange on New-York at par @ 1-10 ℘ cent. discount.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 18, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 36 bbls. Ashes, 2,078 bbls. Flour, 479 bbls. and 2,152 bags Corn Meal, 11,854 bushels Wheat, 8,850 bushels Corn, 9,745 bushels Rye, 23,619 bushels Oats, 5,503 bushels Malt, 4,832 pkgs. Provisions, and 2,070 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day 60 bbls. at $5 62½ for Pots, and $5 50 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Sales 1,800 lbs. Western Yellow at 33c.@34c. ℘ lb.

CANDLES—Very limited. Sales have been reported at unchanged prices.

COPPER—Refined Ingot has attracted more attention, chiefly at 21¾c.@22c. ℘ lb.

COTTON—Is in fair request and is steady at 29c@30c., for all kinds of Middling, ℘ lb.; sales, 1,300 bales.

DRY GOODS—The most active demand, during the past week, has been that for goods wanted by the nearby trade. The purchases have been more numerous, but, in the aggregate, less extensive than those of the preceding week. Domestic Cottons have exhibited less buoyancy, and some concessions have been made to buyers, despite the rise in the raw material. Fancy Woolens have met with a ready market at remunerative rates. An improved inquiry is now looked for from Clothiers, as Government is preparing to liquidate its indebtedness to Army Contractors. Only the most desirable styles of Foreign Dress and Millinery Goods have been in lively request, and prices of such have favored sellers. Fewer and less attractive auction sales have taken place, to which we have referred from day to day, during the week. One the most successful sales of the week was that of Ribbons, held to-day; every lot in the catalogue, and numerous duplicates, were disposed of at very good prices.

DYEWOODS—Sales, 500 tons Jamaica and St. Domingo Logwood, at $22@$22 50 ℘ ton.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Continue dull and heavy, as previously represented.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A moderate inquiry prevails for State and Western Flour, at reduced prices. Sales have been made since our last of 9,100 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 55@$4 70; very inferior to choice extra State at $4 75@$5 10, chiefly at $4 80@$4 85; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 50@$4 70; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $4 75@$5 80; extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 80@$5 90; inferior extra Ohio at $5 10@$5 20; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 25@$5 35 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 55	@$4 70
Extra State	4 75	@ 5 10
Superfine Western	4 50	@ 4 70
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 75	@ 5 80
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 80	@ 5 90
Inferior extra Ohio	5 10	@ 5 20
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 25	@ 5 35
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 40	@ 6 25
Fancy Genesee	5 15	@ 5 25
Extra Genesee	5 30	@ 6 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 05	@ 6 40

Southern Flour continues depressed. Sales, 1,150 bbls., at $4 80@$5 55 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 60@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour rules heavy to-day, including extra at $4 75@$6 30 ℘ bbl.; sales 1,200 bbls. Rye Flour is selling slowly at $3 10@$4 20 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal continues quiet at $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey, and $3 10@$3 15 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl

GRAIN—Wheat has been quiet to-day, and prices have been unsettled. Sales have been made of 10,400 bushels, including Canada Club on private terms: Amber Western, (Winter,) at $1 34; Red Western, (Winter,) part at $1 30; Milwaukee Club, at $1 28; Red State, (Spring,) at $1 20, ℘ bushel. Corn is heavy and drooping. Sales 53,000 bushels, at 58c.@60c. for Mixed Western, in store and delivered, closing irregularly; 57c.@58½c. for New Yellow Jersey and Southern, ℘ bushel. Oats continue quiet and heavy, including Canadian, at 38c.@39c.; Western, at 38c.@39c.; State, at 39c.@40c., ℘ bush. Rye is in fair request, at 79c.@82c., from dock and delivered, ℘ bush. Sales 5,600 bushels. Barley rules quiet, at former rates. Sales 2,800 bushels, including Canada West (choice) at $1, and State at 83c. ℘ bushel.

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago.

	Week end'g April 12.	Since Jan. 1, 1863.	Same time 1861.
Flour, bbls	14,070	282,866	316,590
Wheat, bu	37,508	1,666,068	1,647,300
Corn, bu	196,531	1,453,177	2,550,021
Oats, bu	16,098	202,414	133,484
Rye, bu	6,649	186,837	99,525
Barley, bu	12,186	291,637	165,759

Shipments of Breadstuffs from Chicago.

	Week ending April 12.	Since Jan. 1, 1862.	Same time 1861.
Flour, bbls	13,476	160,561	330,741
Wheat, bush	103,597	156,214	397,994
Corn, bush	14,009	44,610	213,873
Oats, bush	5,998	20,900	42,836
Rye, bush	442	1,811	1,156
Barley, bush	12,351	56,883	56,628

Stock of Breadstuffs in Store at Chicago.

	April 19.	April 5.	March 29.	March 22.
Flour, bbls	89,200	89,700	80,450	75,696
Wheat, bush	3,249,753	3,182,299	3,160,002	3,060,002
Corn, bushels	2,801,296	2,610,730	2,456,784	2,366,784
Oats, bushels	333,719	333,719	333,719	333,719
Barley, bush	179,103	179,103	179,103	179,103
Rye, bushels	177,298	177,298	177,298	177,298
Total bush	6,741,169	6,483,149	6,306,906	6,106,906

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Milwaukee, from Jan. 1 to April 12:

	1862.	1861.
Flour, bbls	103,091	94,076
Wheat, bush	1,402,035	1,206,476
Corn, bush	65,281	34,141
Oats, bush	56,949	13,270
Barley, bush	35,150	30,243
Rye, bush	14,211	10,172
Total bush	1,573,627	1,294,302

HAY—North River Bale continues plenty and inactive, at 55c.@70c., chiefly within the range, ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in limited request, including last year's crop, at 12c@18c. ℘ lb.

HIDES—The market has been moderately active through the week; the principal sales have been 12,000 California, at 24c.; 5,000 Orinoco, at 23c., and 5,000 Dry Salted Maranham, at 16¾c. ℘ lb. Wet Salted California, *ex ship*, are offering at 11c. ℘ lb., without finding buyers.

LEATHER—The market has been dull this week, and transactions have been small in the absence of out-of-town buyers.

IRON—Has been in moderate request, at former quotations.

LEAD—Has been less active, but quoted quite firm.

MOLASSES—Sales 485 hhds., tcs. and bbls., including Cuba Muscovado, at 26c.@30c., and Porto Rico, at 37c.@40c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin is scarce and in demand, including Common, at $8 ℘ 310 lbs. Tar is more sought after, at $9 50@$10 50 ℘ bbl. Spirits Turpentine is in brisk request, and is now up to $1 25@$1 30 ℘ gallon, holders generally asking even higher rates toward the close. Crude Turpentine nominal.

OILS—All descriptions have been inactive, save Crude Whale, of which 1,200 bbls. have been sold, at 48c. ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less request, at $12 25@$12 50 for Mess; $12 25@$13 75 for Prime Mess; and $10@$10 25 for Prime, ℘ bbl. Sales 1,650 bbls. Cut Meats are in moderate demand, at 5¾c.@6¾c. for Hams, and 4¾c.@5c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb. Bacon continues unaltered; sales, 350 boxes, at 6¾c.@7¾c. ℘ lb. Lard is quite depressed, to-day; sales 1,250 tcs. and bbls., poor to choice, at 7¾c.@8¾c. ℘ lb. Beef is moderately inquired for and is steady; sales since our last, 300 bbls., at $14 25@$15 for extra Mess, and $12 25@$13 75 for plain Mess, ℘ bbl. Prime Mess, $20; India Mess, $22 50@$23 50 ℘ tc. Beef Hams, $17@$17 50 ℘ bbl. Butter continues salable and steady at 9c.@14c. for poor to choice Western, and 15c.@20c. for State, ℘ lb. State Cheese is in fair demand at 7½c.@9c., the latter rate for choice. The Cincinnati *Price Current*, April 16, says: "The demand for bulk meats for the Liverpool market has been quite large, and prices advanced—Shoulders to 3¾c., and Sides to 5c., and Hams to 4½c.@4¾c. The sales foot up 3,500,000 lbs. The market, however, closed rather quiet yesterday, at the quotations. There was an improved demand for Mess Pork about the middle of the week, and $10 50 was freely offered, but holders put up the rates to $10 75@$11. At the close the market became dull, under the advices from New-York, and there were no buyers at $10 50. Bacon Sides have been in good demand and advanced to 5¾c., but the market closed quiet. Shoulders are offered at 3¾c.@3¾c., but not wanted. The continued good demand in Liverpool, notwithstanding the large receipts there, and the successful movements of the army of the United States in crushing out the rebellion, have been the causes of the active demand and firmness of the market, during the week; the former, however, the chief cause. Lard has been firm, at better prices, and on Monday 1,000 tierces sold at 7¾c., but yesterday, under the advices from New-York, Keg has been held at 7¾c.@8c. Head and Gut may be quoted at 6¾c.@6¾c. Sugar-cured Hams dull, at 7c.@7½c. The demand is light."

SPICES—Sales, 5,000 mats Cassia, at 34c.@35c. ℘ lb.

SUGARS—Have been somewhat brisker to-day, sales having been made of 850 hhds., including Cuba at 6¾c.@7¾c., and Porto Rico at 8c.@8½c.; also 218 boxes Havana, part at 6¾c.@7¾c. ℘ lb.

TEAS—Are in moderate request, at steady prices.

TIN—A pretty fair inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, including Banca at 30½c.@31c., and Straits at 29c. ℘ lb.

TOBACCO—Light sales have been reported since our last, including 81 hhds. Kentucky at 11c.@15c.; 55 cases Seed Leaf at 9c.@13c.; and 67 bales Havana, at 45c.@50c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 38,000 lbs. at 8¾c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 750 bbls., in lots, at 23½@24½c. ℘ gallon, the market closing heavily.

FREIGHTS—The market exhibits very little animation, to-day, at our quotations. For Liverpool—Flour, 1s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 6d.@6¼d.; Corn, 5¾d.@6d. ℘ bushel; Beef, 3s. 6d.@4s. ℘ tc.; Pork, 2s. 6d.; Bacon and Lard, 17s. 6d.@20s., and by steamer, 40s.; Butter and Cheese, 20s.@25s., and by steamer, 45s.@50s.; Tallow, 15s. ℘ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 5¾

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY B. HEERS, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY HENRY WOOD & CO.

Salesroom, Nos. 450 Broadway and 16 Crosby-st.

CONTINUATION SHERIFF'S SALE

OF THE ENTIRE STOCK OF AN

IMPORTING AND JOBBING HOUSE,

CONSISTING OF

HARDWARE,

FINE SHEFFIELD POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY,

RODGERS', WORTENHOLM'S, MAPPIN'S, AND OTHER CELEBRATED MAKES,

GUNS, SPORTING IMPLEMENTS, &c.

BY ORDER OF

James Lynch, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York,

AT NO. 176 FULTON-ST.,

ON

SATURDAY, April 19, 1862,

At 10 o'clock,

And to be continued daily until the entire Stock is disposed of.

Catalogues at sale.

Terms—Cash in bankable money.

E. T. HAZELL, Auctioneer.

LARGE, ATTRACTIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF $60,000 WORTH OF

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

WHITTEMORE & HAZELL will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 23, and following day, until sold, commencing at 10 o'clock each day,

At NO. 5 BEEKMAN-ST.,

The entire assigned stock of Messrs. Ellis, Brother & Co., comprising a large and well selected assortment of heavy and shelf hardware, cutlery, &c., to which the attention of buyers is requested.

Terms—Sums under $100, cash in bankable funds; all over $100 at four months' approved indorsed notes, payable in the City of New-York, with interest.

Catalogues are now ready and can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 158 Broadway.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, BLANKETS, &c., THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN LEAVING THE CITY.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, April 21, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., horses, &c., viz.: one pair long tail bay horses, warranted sound, kind and gentle, are good saddle horses, &c.; can trot in 3:15; are 8 and 10 years old. Brett coach, made by Ford's Son, very stylish; one coupé, by Wood; one set coach harness, by Louden; one top wagon, with pole and shafts; one open wagon, with pole and shafts; one light express wagon, with pole and shafts; one two-seat sleigh and one one-seat do.; one set light single harness; one set double harness, light; one side saddle, one gentleman's do., with brides, blankets, sheets, robes, whips, &c. Will be in front of store at 11 o'clock on day of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction, on MONDAY, April 21, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 122 Le Roy-st., household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suite in green figured brocatelle, carved rosewood marble-top centre-table, lace window curtains, window shades, mahogany arm-chairs, mahogany sofas, rockers and chairs, covered in hair-cloth, mahogany quartet table, mantel ornaments, mahogany marble-top side table, gilt cornices, iron hat-stand, oil-cloth, Brussels stair carpets, stair rods, rosewood bedsteads, rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus, rosewood commode, mahogany bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, black walnut extension dining table, cane-seat chairs, china, glass, crockery, cutlery, and kitchen furniture.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 24, at 11 o'clock, at No. 5 West 16th-st., near 5th-av., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of rosewood etagere, marble-top centre tables, fine French plate pier glasses, rosewood piano-forte, made by J. & D. Walker; marble-top sofa table, rosewood and walnut library bookcases, French bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, washstands, dressing tables and commodes, wardrobes, secretary, cottage furniture, palliasses, hair mattresses, mahogany extension table, marble-top buffet, dining and other chairs, bracket and lace curtains, cornices, china and glassware, Aubusson, Axminster and Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, gas chandeliers, together with the kitchen furniture. Catalogues at No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, MONDAY, April 21, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., a large and general assortment of Household Furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpets, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, bureaus, washstands and chairs, hair mattresses, feather beds and pillows, mahogany sofas and chairs in hair cloth, gilt frame pier and mantel mirrors, stair carpets, black walnut extension table, 34 feet, gas fixtures, hat stands; also three rosewood and mahogany pianos, made by Stoddard & Firth; Hall & Pond. Also invoice of jewelry, plated ware, &c., &c.

JOSEPH HEDEMAN, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, APRIL 22, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at No. 157 Atlantic-st., between Clinton and Henry sts., Brooklyn, large sale of elegant new custom-made cabinet furniture, being the entire stock of I. E. Sayre, who retires from the business; comprising suites of parlor furniture of rosewood, walnut and mahogany, in various colors of brocatel, reps and hair-cloth; walnut and oak library-cases, hall furniture in rosewood and oak, mahogany, oak, walnut and enameled chamber sets, with marble-tops, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be ready and the goods on view on Monday.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

VERY ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—By GEORGE COOK THIS DAY, at No. 141 Broadway, at 10½ o'clock, one of the finest stocks of first-class furniture ever offered at auction, consisting of parlor, chamber, library, dining-room and reception suites of various kinds; secretaries, library bookcases, parlor secretaries, etageres, Canterburys, work-tables, buffets, extension-tables, lounges, easy chairs, &c., to which the attention of our friends is asked, as the sale is absolute and the stock fine.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY S. & J. BOGART, THIS DAY, AT 10½ o'clock, at the rooms No. 1 North William-st., genteel household furniture, consisting of rosewood parlor suites, mahogany sofas, do. chairs, rockers, bureaus, washstands, large quantity of Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, dining-room and kitchen furniture; also, a lot of desks, doors, &c., removed from the Merchants' Exchange.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at Auction, on SATURDAY, April 19, at 12 o'clock, in front of store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a full-blooded mare, about 10 years old, 16 hands high, long tail, sound, and kind in all harness, and a good saddle mare; a wagon and harness, in good order; sold as the owner has no further use for them.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., curtains and cornices, chandeliers, new and second hand carpets, oilcloths, bureaus, sofa-beds, lounges, washstands, chairs, tables, feather beds, hair mattresses, looking-glasses, etageres, wardrobes, hat-racks, counters, &c.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at his salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household furniture, elegant pier mirrors, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, floor cloths, rich lace curtains, window shades, gas-fixtures, &c.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO let, at Piermont, overlooking the Hudson; the large furnished house and grounds as above; house well furnished, and grounds well stocked with choicest cherries, pears, berries, grapes, etc.; 1¼ hours from City, *via* Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. Inquire of S. SEYMOUR, Piermont, on premises, or of E. HOUGHTON, Agent Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, foot of Cortlandt-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A HANDsomely furnished house on the Hudson River, eight miles from the City Hall; gas, furnace, hot and cold water, billiard-table, &c.; five acres of land, embracing a fine garden and lawn, with splendid shade-trees; stables, ice-house, (filled,) all in perfect order. Apply at No. 143 Duane-st.

LAKE MAHOPAC.—TO LET—A COUNTRY RESidence, furnished; the most central and desirable situation upon the lake; magnificent view, two acres of ground, fine grove, garden, carriage-house, stable, &c. Mahopac is mountain air, and is celebrated for health, drives, scenery, &c. For particulars apply at No. 151 East 13th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A FOUR-story brown-stone English basement house, elegantly furnished throughout, in 34th-st., near 5th-av.; rent no object, if the tenant is first-class. Address Box No. 303 New-York Post-office.

RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON TO BE Let, furnished, for 6 or 12 months, on reasonable terms; house large and situation delightful, and only half an hour from 30th-st. Inquire at No. 77 Murray-st., up stairs.

TEACHERS.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST."—ESTABLISHED 1855 A BUREAU OF EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION, For those who seek well-qualified teachers; For parents who desire particulars of good schools; For selling and renting school properties.

WANTED.—A young man of ability to join an experienced Principal in establishing a first-class military school on the Hudson River; first-class candidate for position of Second Assistant in Ward School, New-York; salary $300; $1500 to purchase small school for girls, on Long Island; a gentleman to teach classics in boys' boarding-school, near New-York—one who can control three or four pupils preferred; a lady to teach French, music and drawing in Pennsylvania, and one in Delaware; a French lady, Protestant, in New-Jersey; a gentleman as partner in an old-established school on the Hudson; a daily teacher of penmanship and drawing in New-York.

C. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY, Agents for Schools, No. 596 Broadway.

"AMER. EDUCATIONAL BUREAU," NO. 481 Broadway, supplies schools (without charge) with competent teachers; supplies parents, gratuitously, with information of schools; supplies competent teachers with positions, (no advance registration charged.) References—Harper Bros., Appleton & Co., Barnes & Burr, SMITH, WILSON & CO.,

A VERY PATRIOTIC LADY, WHOLLY without means, having resigned a good position at the South because she would not dwell under a secession flag, desires a situation in a school, or family. Can teach the English, French and Latin languages, music and drawing. Address PRECEPTRESS, Station D, New-York Post-office.

INSTRUCTION.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated; under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal.

CHARGE OF A HOUSE WANTED—BY A family of adults. References of the first order. Address L. S., Box No 2165 *Times* Office.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO story house, No. 48 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic, with use of basement for washing. Rent, $17 per month. Apply on the premises.

Possession may be had after Monday, the 21st inst.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDing—Printing Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET.—THE WHOLE OR PARTS OF EITHER or both the two iron front buildings, Nos. 254 and 256 Canal-st., being the corner of Elm-st., and adjoining building; perfectly finished and lighted throughout, and so connected by archways as to make it in reality but one building of 50 feet front—now open for inspection from 9 till 4 o'clock. Apply to GEORGE BRUCE, No. 13 Chambers-st.

TO LET, IN JERSEY CITY—ABOUT FIVE minutes from ferry, two three-story and basement brick houses, with modern improvements, and in good condition, Nos. 140 and 146 Grove st., a wide street and in the best neighborhood; rent $400. Apply to CHARLES HOBBS, No. 829 Broadway, New-York; or to Mr McLOUGHLIN, northwest corner of Grove and York sts., Jersey City.

TO LET IN HARLEM—NEAR STEAMBOAT landing, a spacious dwelling, two-story, basement and attic, finished in good style; new; gas and Croton water to second story. Rent low to a satisfactory tenant. Also, a business stand in the Village of Peekskill; the best corner in the place for hat or shoe business. Apply at No. 4 New-st., Room No. 2, from 12 to 3 o'clock.

TO LET—A TOWN AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE at the foot of 66th-st., fronting the East River. A large double gothic cottage, stable, carriage house, garden and five acres of ground, with a variety of fruit and forest trees, will be let low to a good tenant. Inquire on the premises, or at the Empire Sewing Machine Co., No. 510 Broadway.

NOS. 160 AND 162 3D-AV.—TO LET—AN old established dry good store, with fixtures, all complete; will be altered to, two, if required; suitable for a milliner or shoe store; also a furnished house, No. 71 East 16th-st., to a private family. Apply to P. McNALLY, 160 3d-av.

TO LET AT HARLEM—ON 125TH-ST., (THE Broadway of Harlem,) a large double frame house, with all the improvements; six lots, with fruit and shrubbery and carriage-house. Apply to Mr. WILLIS, No. 179 East 21st-st., or to S. B. KENYON, 3d-av., corner of 123d-st.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 113 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 52 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—AT HARLEM, A THREE-STORY house, having gas, Croton water, and every convenience, with a large garden attached. Inquire on the premises northeast corner 125th-st. and 5th-av., or at the office of the Harlem Bridge Commissioners, corner of Chambers and Chatham sts.

TO LET—THE FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS OF brown-stone front house, 25x60, No. 477 3d-av., two parlors, four rooms, six closets, kitchen, washroom and cellar; gas fixtures and marble mantels; a complete home of 20 rooms. Apply, from 10 to 3 o'clock, to THOS. McPHERSON, No. 477 3d-av.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—THE English basement house No. 125 Pacific-st., one door from Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Premises in fine order, and very convenient to ferries. Lot adjoining, for garden, if wanted. Immediate possession. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

TO LET—STORE NO. 55 CORTLANDT-ST., FIVE stories high, 27 feet front and 70 deep, thoroughly built and in complete order. The best location on the west side of the town for a wholesale grocery. Apply to H. D. SEDGWICK, No. 34 Wall-st., or E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, A LARGE STONE-front house, containing all the modern improvements; very handsomely situated; convenient to cars and ferries; with furniture; payment taken in board by two persons. Address NEW-ENGLANDER, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE TWO-STORY and attic brick house, No. 30 Poplar-st., within three minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry. It has the Ridgewood water, gas and all modern conveniences. Rent moderate. Apply to T. & H. MESSENGER, No. 161 Maiden-lane.

TO LET—THE SECOND STORY OF THE NEW brown-stone house, No. 469 6th-av., consisting of five rooms, with water in kitchen and gas in every room. To a small family nothing can be more desirable. Apply on the premises, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

TO LEASE—THE LARGE BUILDING, FOOT OF East 23d-st., suitable for manufacturing purposes; will be leased for a term of years, at a low rent. Apply at the office of the Empire Works, foot of East 23th-st.

S. LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET CHEAP, WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER.—Fine light shops, of different sizes, suitable for any mechanical business. Inquire of the engineer, on the premises, Nos. 14 and 16 Amity-place, Laurens-st., between Bleecker and Amity sts.

LOFTS TO LET.—THE SECOND AND THIRD Lofts of No. 370 South-st., in a good, heavy, substantial store, suitable for and will be let for any purpose. Inquire of PRITCHARD & WING, corner of South and Montgomery sts.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts, Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 20 Exchange-place.

TO LET.—STABLE AND COTTAGE NO. 200 EAST 9th-st., from the first of May; it is conveniently arranged and supplied with all conveniences for a private stable, for which only it will be let. Apply to TATHAM & BROTHERS, 82 Beekman-st.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT THREE-STORY BRICK house, No. 118 West 10th-st., near Bleecker-st., with all the modern improvements. Inquire of V. L. BURTON, No. 99 Warren-st., Irving Savings' Institution, or No. 120 West 10th-st.

TO LEASE FOR BUSINESS OR MANUfacturing purposes, the buildings on the northeast corner of 7th-av. and 30th-st., covering five lots of ground; the whole or part will be let to suit. Apply to DYE & CURTISS, 508 6th-av., between 30th and 31st-sts.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house No. 256 West 43d-st.; the premises are in perfect order; has all the modern improvements. Will be let very reasonable to a good tenant. Apply at No. 262 West 43d-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT dwelling house, No. 259 West 15th-st., having all the modern improvements, including gas fixtures; rent $500; possession given immediately. Inquire at No. 287 West 15th-st., adjoining.

TO LET—THE FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS of the brown-stone front house No. 477 3d-av., consisting of parlor, dining-room, kitchen, three bedrooms and six closets on each floor; gas fixtures, marble mantels, &c. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THREE DESIRABLE SUITES OF apartments, for small American families, in a new brown-stone house, with gas, water, &c. Rent $8 50 per month. Apply on the premises, No. 156 West 35th-st., from 8 to 11 and from 2 to 6 o'clock.

TO LET—PARTIALLY FURNISHED—AT NO. 142 East 36th-st., near Lexington-av., the parlor floor of an English basement house, consisting of two large parlors and bedroom. House has all the modern improvements. Rent moderate.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER, TO LET, By JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

BRICK SHOP AND STEAM-ENGINE TO LET.—The three-story and basement brick shop No. 291 West 24th-st., 25x40, with six-horse power steam-engine.

TO RENT AT HARLEM—THE NEW COTtage house on 114th-st., near 1st-av., containing four lots of ground. Possession given immediately. Apply at No. 170 Broadway, exchange office.

TO LET IN WILLIAMSBURGH—A THREEstory and basement brick house; hot and cold water, gas, bath, &c., No 185 South 2d-st.; rent moderate. Apply to GEO. W. KELSEY, No. 122 Grand-st.

TO LET—EIGHT ROOMS, ON SECOND AND third floors, in a brown-stone front house, to a family without children; rent, $275. Inquire at No. 166 West 40th-st.

TO LET—LOW PRICES—LOFTS WITH GOOD light, with or without steam power. Also, two fine stores fronting on Fulton-st. Apply at No. 84 Fulton-st., near Gold-st.

TO LET—THE NEW MODERN FOUR-STORY house No. 31 West 45th-st., brown stone front and high stoop, low to a good tenant. Inquire on the premises, or of A. TREADWELL, No. 103 Chambers-st.

EIGHTH-AV. STORE TO LET—NO. 341—50 feet deep, with plate-glass windows, next door to Geo. Keyes' large dry-goods store; suitable for boots and shoes, grocery, clothing, &c. Apply at No. 343, next door.

EAST 14TH-ST.—TO RENT—THE THREEstory and attic brown-stone house, No. 153 East 14th-st.; the house is cheap, in good order, and may be seen by a permit from E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 2 (NEW) CHAMBERSst., corner of Chatham-st. Rent $1,000 per annum. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 102 Read-st.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET —Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, TWO NICE HOUSES, Nos. 147 and 153 Rivington-st. Rent reasonable to a good tenant. Inquire of C. T. WHITE, No. 7 Worth-st.

TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY, BROWN-STONE front house No. 100 East 19th-st. For terms and admission, apply to THOMAS VERNON, No. 31 Nassau-st.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—A SMALL, HANDSOME FIRST-CLASS brown-stone house. Rent moderate to a good tenant. Inquire of D. T. KENNEDY, No. 126 East 35th-st.

BUSINESS ROOMS TO LET—EXCEEDINGly cheap, at No. 68 Fulton-st.

TO LET—A COTTAGE NEAR THE FERRY, IN Jersey City. Apply to C. B. DUFF, No. 98 Cedar-st.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, April 19, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS.—WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY next, the 21st inst., for freighting, in two good vessels, about 475,000 feet of pine lumber, hence to Key West, Florida, with a reasonable number of lay days at each place. Persons offering will please state the lowest price of freight per 1,000 feet, and indorse their communications, "Proposals for Freight."

D. D. TOMPKINS, Assistant Quartermaster-General.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET OR LEASE—A COUNTRY RESIdence, location high and commanding, the finest on the bank of the Hudson River; delightful walks and Summer houses, romantic scenery, river four miles in view, splendid view down the Hudson of 30 miles, boating, bathing, &c.; fruit of all kinds, peaches, apples, pears, dwarf and standard plums, cherries, strawberries, raspberries, Lawton blackberries, currants, &c.; house contains on first floor, four large rooms, butler's pantry, with dumb-waiter, hot and cold water, &c.; on second floor, 7 bedrooms, and bathroom, water-closet, &c.; basement, two kitchens, milk-room, wash-room, with stationary washtubs and cellars; water throughout the house, country perfectly healthful and salubrious; rent will be very moderate to a responsible tenant. Apply to E. LUTHER HAMILTON, Esq., No. 111 Broadway, N. Y.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET OR FOR SALE —Beautifully situated on high ground on the Passaic River, with a handsome water front, near North Belleville, N. J., and about ten miles from the city. The house is large and new, in the Italian style, with a tower. There are 40 acres of land in pasture, with a beautiful sloping lawn; good boating, bathing and fishing near the house; communication with Wall-st. within an hour by railroad, and located in an exceedingly desirable neighborhood, where there is every convenience, and no nuisances of any description. Rent to suit the times, $600; worth $1,000. Price, $17,000. Apply to LIVINGSTON, VAN ZANDT & CO., No. 7 New-st.

A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE —10 acres—for sale, near Morristown, one mile east of the depôt. The mansion is 44x80, with tower, Italian style, filled in with brick; 16 rooms, furnace, bath-room, soft spring water supplying the house and outbuildings, large vegetable garden, grounds with full supply of fruits, lawn shaded with large trees, and ornamented. Additional land adjoining, if required, which is a farm of 97 acres, with good new barns and dwellings. For further particulars, inquire of AMZI DODD, No. 244 Broad-st., Newark, N. J., or of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT FLUSHING, L. I., a very desirable residence, in good order, suitable for a large family or boarding-house, with six acres of land in a high state of cultivation, with a variety of choice fruit trees in full bearing, and an abundance of berries of different varieties, and barns and other out-buildings attached. Such an opportunity seldom offers. Will be let very cheap, or will be sold for $10,000, $2,000 to be paid down and the balance to remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to CHARLES CHENEY, No. 195 Broadway, New-York, or to WILLETS & CARL, Flushing, L. I., or to RICHARD DEVERRY, Newtown, L. I.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF MORRISania, near a Railroad depôt, a neat cottage house and one acre of land; the house contains eight rooms, all in good order.

Also, in Village of Tremont, twelve miles from City Hall, on Harlem Railroad, a large house, handsomely located, and one acre of land, improved in garden and lawn, with shade trees, &c.; house contains eleven rooms and kitchen and cellar under.

Either will be sold at greatly reduced prices, and are very desirable property, convenient to City, and have churches and schools in immediate neighborhood. For particulars, inquire of A. N. LEET, No. 251 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER—Or lease for a longer period, furnished or unfurnished, situated on the banks of the Hudson, within five minutes' walk of the depôt; the house contains gas, bathroom, water-closets, hot and cold water in each chamber, and is heated by steam throughout; there is a large garden well stocked with fruits. For further particulars, apply to C. TOWNSEND, on the premises, JOHN B. KITCHING, No. 10 Pine-st., or THOMAS NELSON, No. 70 Wall-st.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE ONE MILE and a half from Elizabeth, N. J., on Rahway-av.; 18 daily trains to and from Elizabeth. The house is a large two-story, has 11 rooms; is well shaded, good water and plenty of small and large fruit; nice garden, three acres with barns and other buildings can be had too. The farm of 14 acres for sale. See advertisment in *Evening Post*.

Three-story brick house on 125th-st. to let; has 12 rooms; is now occupied by Rev. Mr. Walker; rent $300.

SYLVESTER LAY,

Attorney at Law and of all the States, No. 229 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT CATSKILL—A large double house, situate on the hill, a short distance from the Hudson River. There are two parlors, with folding doors, a library and dining-room on the first floor, five bedrooms and linen-room on the second-floor, and servants' rooms in the attic. The situation commands a fine view of the mountains and the river. The above premises will be let with or without the furniture. Address J. A. COOKE, Catskill, N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT FORT WASHington TO RENT—Two new first-class houses, about two acres of land to each, within one minute of Fort Washington Depôt, H. R. R. R., with a fine view of the river.

Each house is 40x38, with modern improvements, gas, &c. Bath-rooms, butler's pantry, stable, &c.

For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR LEASE—A house and outbuildings, with 1½ acres of land, pleasantly situated in Darien, Conn., 1½ hours from New-York, convenient to churches, school and railroad depôt. Grounds well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees. For further particulars inquire of C. M. MATHER, No. 128 Duane-st., or of J. B. MATHER, Darien Depôt, Conn.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—The residence of the late Prof. Olmsted, situated on New-York-square, and near Yale College; consisting of a first-class mansion with modern improvements, 17 lots of ground, with grapery, green-house, forcing house, out-buildings, &c., &c. Grounds in a high state of cultivation. For further particulars and a full description, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET IN HACKENSACK, N. J.—A VERY desirable two-story and attic frame house with lot and garden 50 by 200 feet; location one of the best in the village; possession 1st May next; rent low to a good tenant. Inquire of W. S. BANTA, Hackensack, Bergen County, N. J., or GEO. J. N. ZABRISKIE, No. 223 Greenwich-st, New-York City.

TO LET, AT BERGEN POINT, N. J.—CLOSE to the steamboat landing, a large dwelling-house, with barn, orchard and several acres of land, formerly the residence of Jasper Garretson, deceased. Apply to A. D. MELICK, No. 38 Whitehall-st., New-York, or to W. B. WILLIAMS, No. 6 Darcy Building, Jersey City.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL house and three acres of land; all modern improvements; well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees; neighborhood first-class; within 40 minutes of the City by railroad, every hour. Terms easy. Inquire of H. HOAG, No. 75 Pine-st.

TO LET—IN THE BEAUTIFUL VILLAGE OF Salisbury, Conn., an elegant residence, with outbuildings attached, for the Summer months, to a desirable tenant from the City. Apply to S. W. ELLIOTT, on the premises, or to Dr. J. B. ELLIOTT, Clinton-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A COTTAGE house, with over a half acre of ground, on Bergen Heights, N. J., on horse railroad route, and within 2½ miles of Jersey City Ferry. Apply to CHAS. W. WARD, No. 41 Water-st., N. Y.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, WITH STABLE, &c., and thirty acres of land, on Staten Island Heights, one mile from the ferries. Apply to JAMES E. MAURAN, No. 315½ West 22d st.

FOR SALE AT DOBB'S FERRY—A VERY desirable house and about two acres of land, situated near the depôt, with a fine river view. Inquire of FRANCIS MANY, No. 49 John-st.

TO LET, AT ELIZABETH—UNFURNISHED —a fine old place, finely fruited and shaded—the late residence of Archibald Gracie. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE COTTAGE ON CASTLEton Hill, near New-Brighton, Staten Island. A choice and healthy location, with two to three acres of land well improved. S. C. SCHENCK, No. 60 Nassau-st.

TO LET IN BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—A HOUSE and store, with stable and shed attached, situate in the centre of the town of Bloomfield. Apply at the lumber-yard, near the Presbyterian Church, Bloomfield.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED—By a careful and responsible private family, from June till November, perhaps longer, containing at least six good sleeping-rooms, exclusive of servants; situated on high ground, not more than 50 miles from the City, and handy to cars or boat, New-Haven Railroad preferred; some few acres, with good garden, water, shade, barn, &c., essential, and would prefer cow, poultry, &c. Address S. B., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FOR THREE OR FOUR MONTHS, with the view of purchasing, a plainly-furnished cheap cottage, with eight or nine rooms, or more, well situated near the sea side, the Sound or the Hudson. Terms must be very moderate. Address G. P. PUTNAM, Publisher, No. 532 Broadway, N. B.—Full particulars desired; no other answers attended to.

A HOMESTEAD IN THE COUNTRY, stocked and in order, is wanted for three years, by an excellent tenant, not over thirty miles distant from town. It is wanted immediately, but no application will be attended to without an accurate description, rent, accurate distance from station, &c., &c. Address Box No. 3,121 Post-office.

WANTED—VACANT LOTS IN NEW-YORK, IN exchange for first-class improved property on Murray Hill, near 5th-av., now rented to a responsible tenant on lease for a term of years. W. C. GODDARD, No. 85 Cedar-st.

BROOKLYN.—WANTED, A SMALL BRICK house with modern improvements; must be cheerfully situated and convenient to cars or ferries. Rent, $300 to $350, in advance. Address J. HALL, Box No. 1,166 Post-office.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—OF 70 ACRES, AT NEWUtrecht, L. I., lying between bath-house and Fort Hamilton, along the shore; the buildings are all nearly new; for location and pleasantness it is not surpassed. It can be bought for $400 per acre on applying to M. S. BENNETT, on the premises.

FARM TO LET OR EXCHANGE.—ONE hundred and twenty-five acres, good fences, house and barn; will keep 50 cows; blue clay soil, 18 inches deep; 25 miles from City Hall, ¾ mile from Depôt; suitable for a dairy. Rent low; price of farm $100 per acre. Apply to DR. DERICK, No. 407 4th-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR good City property in New-York or Brooklyn, consisting of 100 acres of good land, with good buildings, &c., within one mile of Clifton Springs, Ontario County, N. Y. Address S. LAURENCE, No. 388 Broadway, New-York.

ROCKLAND COUNTY FARM FOR SALE—20 acres, with large orchard, stone dwelling, barn, carriage-house, &c., in good order; near churches and schools, and 1¼ miles from depôt. C. H. OLIVER, 61 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—AN ACHROMATIC TELESCOPE, made by one of the first opticians, seven feet long, six inch aperture, with prism, comet seeker and full set of eye pieces complete; equatorially mounted. Inquire of C. S. DELAVAN, No. 121 Nassau-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENtlemen can obtain rooms, in suits or single, in a private family, by applying at No. 107 8th-st., between 5th and 6th-aws.; the house has been recently taken, and newly fitted up, and contains all modern improvements; references given and required.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE MAY find superior accommodations in a small family, on moderate terms, by applying at the first-class house, No. 95 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A LIMITED NUMBER OF BOARDers can be accommodated with pleasant rooms from the 1st of May at moderate prices. Address T. J. G., Box No. 150 Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 189 AND 191 WEST 14TH-st.; a suite of rooms on second floor. Also, rooms for two gentlemen.

Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—ONE SUITE OF ROOMS AND several single rooms furnished with board, can be had at No. 199 East 10th-st., near St. Mark's Church. Bath-rooms and all modern conveniences.

BOARDING.—ELEGANT NEWLY FURNISHED rooms, with first-class board, at No. 147 West 14th-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife can have board, with nicely-furnished large or small room, in a plain American private family; nice neighborhood and modern house, at moderate price; fifteen minutes to Fulton, Wall or South Ferry. Address W. P. J., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, may obtain board, with handsomely furnished rooms, by applying at No. 102 Henry-st. Unexceptionable reference given and required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—WITH pleasant rooms, in a small family, by applying at No. 13 Poplar, between Willow and Columbia sts., and near the Fulton Ferry.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY OWNING a large brown-stone house, recently built with all improvements, near Washington-square, will let, with board, from the 1st of May for the season, a suite of rooms, or parlor and bedroom on second floor, or same on third floor, on very reasonable terms. Address FREEMAN, Box No. 3,640 Post-office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING TWO large and two single rooms more than they require for themselves, will let them with board, from May 1, to gentlemen and their wives, or to single gentlemen; house is first-class and located in 21st-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway; references exchanged. Address E. W., Box 107 *Times* office.

FURNISHED ROOMS IN BROOKLYN.—Three or four gentlemen may obtain furnished rooms in a pleasant neighborhood, five minutes' walk from City Hall, convenient to city rails, with or without partial board, in a very small family. No other boarders and no children. Apply at No. 303 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, or No. 29 Beaver-st., rear office, New-York. CHAS. CARTER.

A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, on second floor, with first-class private table, to let; house desirably located on a corner, with side windows and fine view; family private; unexceptionable reference exchanged. Apply at No. 266 4th-av., southwest corner 21st-st.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—CONvenient to the ferries, by a gentleman, wife and child; two rooms on second floor in built house, where the luxuries of a home can be had; unexceptionable references given and required. Address, giving full particulars, Box No. 3,256 Post-office, N. Y.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, or a party of single gentlemen requiring first-class rooms, with an unexceptionable table, with a respectable family, may apply at No. 7 Great-Jones-st. Only respectable parties, willing to pay a fair remuneration for its equivalent, need apply.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A SMALL FAMILY, near New-York. Country must be perfectly healthy and finely situated. Terms to suit the times. A private family, with the comforts of a home, preferred. Address M. S., Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

PERMANENT BOARD WANTED.—A GENtleman and wife wish to engage a pleasant unfurnished room with board, in a private family, up town. Address, stating terms, GEORGE, Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AT CORNWALL—FIFTY MILES FROM NEW-YORK, ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON RIVER.—Families or individuals desiring to secure superior accommodation for the Summer, at the great resort of those in pursuit of health and comfort, (Cornwall,) are respectfully informed that great improvements have been made at the beautiful residence known as Linden Park—additions consisting of a large number of rooms, in suites of two and three connecting, also many new walks and other improvements of the grounds; a new boat on the lake, &c.; a great variety of fruits, vegetables, &c. Terms to suit the times, those who apply early. For particulars, address E. J. RING, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y. Reference in New-York: Snyder & Sons, No. 237 South-st.; Thompson Brothers, No. 1,107 Broadway; Mr. Nathaniel Sands, No. 51 Pine-st.; Mr. Coolidge, No. 255 West-st.; Mr. R. W. Bonsall, No. 281 Canal-st.; Hon. David H. Fowler, County Clerk's Office; Mr. J. R. Lydecker, Custom-house.

SUMMER BOARD AT PEACH LA

THE FALL OF FORT PULASKI.

[Continued from First Page.]

do not think that any soldier was required to expose himself to any danger greater than his chief officers themselves shared. The effect of such an example on the soldiers cannot be mistaken.

The staff officers, also, were conspicuous for activity and courage. Maj. HALPINE and Capt. ELY, Adjutants, respectively, of Gens. HUNTER and BENHAM, were under fire throughout the entire action, and manifested the qualities of veterans. In fact, so universal was the gallantry of our officers and men, that any special commendation must seem invidious; and if I omit any prominent cases of merit, it will be because I mention only what I saw, or what has been vouched for by unquestionable authority.

I must reiterate, too, the commendation bestowed upon Gen. GILMORE as an Engineer. An inspection of his batteries after the bombardment increased the admiration which they before inspired. I have very little personal acquaintance with Gen. GILMORE; but the works on Tybee Island are sufficient to prove his skill. He was appointed Acting Brigadier by Gen. SHERMAN; and I am sure I speak only a general wish when I say that I trust the President and Senate will at once reward his services with the actual rank.

Had the enemy not surrendered by the time that the walls had become thoroughly breached, the fort would have been carried by assault. A large loss of life must have ensued; as the garrison, in anticipation, had prepared chain-shot with which to mow down our storming ranks. Preparations were already being made on our side for such a necessity. The most exemplary vigilance was also practiced to guard against any possible surprise; as it was rumored that the enemy were in force at Savannah, only thirteen miles distant, and might possibly force our lines in some weak point to succor the beleaguered fortress. It is stated that four of the rebel gunboats attempted to pass down the river, but were driven back by Gen. VIELE'S batteries and our own boats. I do not vouch for the report.

The appearance of the rebel soldiers is not attractive. They are clad in garments of various shape and hue, generally light in color and very coarse in quality. Those that I have seen since their embarkation, take matters very quietly, and do not seem to think a trip to the North in the Summer, and all bills paid, so very bad a thing after all.

A recommendation will be made by Gen. HUNTER to the War Department, to restore to Col. OLMSTEAD the sword he used with so much courage and humanity combined. I trust this may be done; for, detest his cause as we may, he has certainly ennobled it by his conduct. I learn that he is of Northern—even Yankee—origin, being related to the late distinguished natural philosopher of Yale College.

A good anecdote is told of one of the Connecticut boys. While in conversation with a rebel, the latter said, "At least, with all our faults, we have never made wooden nutmegs." The Yankee, a very demure-looking specimen, innocently replied: "We do not make them of wood any longer," and pointing to one of the big projectiles lying near, which had breached the fort, added quietly, "we make them now of iron." Secesh subsided.

As a general thing, the intercourse between our men and the rebels has been pleasant; the latter taking the exhortations of our patriotic soldiers in very good part.

Several steamers are now in port, from the Florida coast, having on board a number of families, refugees from Jacksonville. It having been deemed necessary to withdraw the forces garrisoning that place—some seventeen or eighteen hundred—a notice was given to all Unionists, in order that they might leave also if they chose. Nearly all who were able to do so, came at once on board the Government ships, rather than tempt the forbearance of the rebels. Among them are a Mr. FAIRCHILD and lady, formerly of Boston, who are now returning there, with no intention of ever again coming South to reside. The account they give of the brutality of the rebels is terrible. The Disunionists there are fully as malignant as in other parts of the country; subjecting *suspects* to all sorts of humiliating persecution, and treating known loyalists with a barbarity scarcely credible. Since the withdrawal of our troops, they have already commenced the destruction of Union property, destroying some of the best buildings of the place.

Jacksonville is a sort of Yankee town; built up by Northern immigrants and enterprise; and nearly the only active business place in the State. The rebels seem moved by malignant envy at sight of Northern industry and success. A very fine hotel they destroyed because the owners lived in Maine; accompanying the act by great brutality toward the family of the keeper. When the Union troops occupied the town, great indignation was exhibited toward those residents who remained; the Governor of the State even denouncing them as rebels in a public proclamation. Not long since, a party of the "regulators" surrounded and surprised a company of our pickets in a house and captured them; shooting some on the spot after the surrender, and tying others to trees and making them targets for their missiles, like savages of whose barbarities we have read. It is to be regretted that necessity compelled the withdrawal of our troops from Jacksonville; but I believe that immediate steps will be taken to chastise the parties guilty of these atrocities, and secure a guarantee for future good behavior. J. M. W.

GEN. GILMORE'S OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE REDUCTION OF FORT PULASKI.

HEADQUARTERS, FORT PULASKI, Ga., April 12, 1862.

Lieut. A. B. Ely, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Northern District, Department of the South:

SIR: I have the honor to report that several batteries established on Tybee Island, to operate against Fort Pulaski, opened fire on the morning of the 10th instant, at 8½ o'clock, commencing with the 13-inch mortars.

When the range of these pieces had been approximately obtained, by the use of signals, the other batteries opened in the order previously prescribed in "General Orders, No. 17," from these headquarters, hereunto appended, as part of this report, so that by 9½ o'clock all our batteries—eleven in number—had commenced their work.

The breaching batteries opened at 9½ o'clock. With the exception of four 10-inch columbiads, dismounted at the outset by their own recoil, in consequence of their having been supplied pintles, and from very serious defects in the wrought-iron chapis, which will be noticed more fully in my detailed report, all the pieces were served through the day.

With few exceptions, strict regard was paid to the instructions laid down in the order regulating the rapidity and direction of the fire. At dark all the pieces ceased firing, except the 13-inch mortars, one 10-inch mortar, and one 30-pound Parrott, which were served through the night at intervals of twenty minutes for each piece.

The only plainly perceptible result of this cannonade of ten and a half hours' duration, the breaching batteries having been served but nine and a half hours, was the commencement of a breach in the easterly half of the *pancoupé* connecting the south and southeast faces, and in that portion of the southeast face spanned by the two casemates adjacent to the *pancoupé*. The breach had been ordered in this portion of the scarp so as to take in reverse, through the opening, the magazine located in the angle formed by the gorge and north face.

Two of the barbette guns of the fort have been disabled, and three casemate guns silenced. The enemy served both tiers of guns briskly throughout the day, but without injury to the *materiel* or *personnel* of our batteries.

The result from the mortar batteries was not at all satisfactory, notwithstanding the care and skill with which the pieces were served.

On the morning of the 11th our batteries again opened a little after sunrise, with decided effect, the fort returning a heavy and well-directed fire from its barbette and casemate guns. The breach was rapidly enlarged. At the expiration of three hours the entire casemate next the *pancoupé* had been opened, and by 12 o'clock the one adjacent to it was in a similar condition. Directions were then given to train the guns upon the third embrasure, upon which the breaching batteries were operating with effect, when the fort hoisted the white flag. This occurred at 2 o'clock P. M.

The formalities of visiting the fort, receiving the surrender and occupying it with our troops, consumed the balance of the afternoon and evening.

I cannot indulge in detail, however interesting and instructive, in this hasty and preliminary report; but the pleasing duty of acknowledging the services of the officers and men under my command, during the laborious and fatiguing preliminaries for opening fire, as well as during the action, I do not feel at liberty to defer.

The labor of landing the heaviest ordnance, with large supplies of ordnance stores, upon an open and exposed beach, remarkable for its heavy surf, taking advantage of the tide day and night; the transportation of these articles to the advanced batteries under cover of night; the erection of seven of the eleven batteries in plain view of Fort Pulaski, and under its fire; the construction upon marshy ground in the night-time exclusively of nearly one mile of causeway, resting on fascines and brushwood; the difficult task of hauling the guns, carriages and chapis to their positions, in the dark, over a narrow road, bordered by marsh, by the labor of the men alone, (the advance being two and a-half miles from the Landing;) the indomitable perseverance and cheerful deportment of the officers and men under the frequent discouragement of breaking down, and miring in the swamp, are services to the cause and country which I do not feel at liberty to leave unrecorded. An idea of the immense labor expended in transporting the ordnance can be gained from the fact that 250 men could hardly move a 13-inch mortar, loaded, on a sling-cart. Another circumstance deserving especial mention, is, that 23 of the 36 pieces comprised in the batteries were served during the action by the troops who had performed the fatiguing labors to which I have referred above. They received all their instructions in gunnery, at such odd times as they could be spared from other duty, during the week preceding the action.

The troops which participated in all the heavy labor, were the Forty-sixth New-York Volunteers, Col. RUDOLPH ROSA; the Seventh Connecticut Volunteers, Col. ALFRED H. TERRY; two Companies of the New-York Volunteer Engineers, (Capt. GRAEF and Lieut. BRODES,) under command of Lieut.-Col. JAMES F. HALL; two Companies of the Third Rhode Island Artillery, (Capts. MASON and RODGERS,) and a small detachment from Company A, Corps of Engineers, under Sergeant JAMES E. WILSON.

Col. TERRY and Lieut.-Col. HALL entered most zealously upon the discharge of their varied duties.

A detachment from Col. ROSA'S Regiment, under Capt. HINKLE, have occupied, since the 22d of February, an advanced and very exposed position on Lazaretto Creek, by which boat communication between Fort Pulaski and the interior was cut off. Several interesting reconnoissances of Wilmington Island were made by Capt. HINKLE, one of which, commanded by Col. ROSA, developed some useful information.

Lieut. HORACE PORTER, of the Ordnance Department, has rendered signal, important and indispensable services. Besides discharging most faithfully the special duties of Ordnance Officer, he directed, in person, the transportation of the heaviest ordnance, and drilled and instructed the men in its use, laboring indefatigably, day and night. He was actively engaged among the batteries during the action.

Lieut. JAMES H. WILSON, corps of Topographical Engineers, joined my command eleven days before the action, and did good service in instructing the artillerists. He rendered efficient service with the breaching batteries on the 10th and 11th.

Capt. S. H. PELOUZE, Fifteenth Infantry U. S. A., and Capt. J. W. TURNER, of the Commissary Department, U. S. A., member of Gen. HUNTER'S Staff, volunteered for the action, and did good service in the batteries.

I am under obligations to Commander C. R. P. RODGERS, U. S. N., for skillfully serving four siege guns in Battery Sigel, on the 11th.

Lieut. P. H. O'ROURKE, Corps of Engineers, and ADAM BADEAU, Esq., volunteered, and served on my Staff as Aids during the 10th and 11th.

Sergeant J. E. WILSON, of Company A, Corps of Engineers, (regular army,) did excellent service in mounting the heavy guns and getting them ready for action.

He commanded Battery Burnside during the action. No mortar battery was served more skillfully than his.

I will close this preliminary report by some general deductions from absolute results, without going into details or reasons.

1. Mortars, (even 13-inch seacoast,) are unavailable for the reduction of works of small area like Fort Pulaski. They cannot be fired with sufficient accuracy to crush the casemate arches. They might, after a long time, tire out any ordinary garrison.

2. Good rifled guns, properly served, can breach rapidly at 1,650 yards distance.

A few heavy round shot, to bring down the masses loosened by the rifled projectiles, are of good service.

I would not hesitate to attempt a practicable breach in a brick scarf at 2,000 yards distance, with guns of my own selection.

3. No better piece for breaching can be desired than the 42-pounder James. The grooves, however, must be kept clean.

Parrott guns, throwing as much metal as the James, would be equally good, supposing them to fire as accurately as the Parrott 30-pounder.

I append to this report a map, giving the position of our several batteries, and the orders issued, assigning the detachments to the batteries, and regulating the direction and rapidity of the firing.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
Q. A. GILMORE, Brig.-Gen. Vols.,
Commanding U. S. forces, Tybee and Cockspur Islands, Ga.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Proposed Treaty Between the United States and Mexico.

GEN. McDOWELL IN WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 18.

THE PROPOSED TREATY WITH MEXICO.

The following is a copy of the proposed treaty with Mexico, negotiated by Mr. CORWIN, and recently submitted to the Senate, and by that body rejected:

ARTICLE 1.—The United States of America agree to loan to the Republic of Mexico the sum of $5,000,000, to be paid to the duly appointed agent of Mexico, in the City of New-York, in the following manner, to wit: $500,000 at the expiration of thirty days from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, and $500,000 at the expiration of each and every thirty days thereafter, until the entire sum of $5,000,000 shall have been fully paid. The foregoing sums shall be paid in the current coin of the United States, or in Bonds, with coupons bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable at the pleasure of the Government, at any time within twenty years from their date.

ART. 2. The United States of Mexico, to secure the repayment of the loan herein stipulated, agree to deliver to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States of America the bonds of the Republic of Mexico with coupons attached, which bonds shall show on their face the pledge of the national faith of all the unsold public lands and all the mineral rights of the united Mexican States, and of all the nationalized mortmain property of every form and description, and bills receivable, mortgages or other claims arising thereunder, now remaining undisposed of in all the Republic of Mexico, and the said property and the public lands are hereby pledged by Mexico for the repayment of said loan with the interest thereon. Said Bonds shall be payable at five years from the date thereof, and shall be issued in sums and with dates corresponding to the payments stipulated in article first, to be made by the United States, and shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually at the Treasury of the United States of America, where also the principal shall become due. The respective amounts of Bonds shall be delivered to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States by Mexico before receiving the monthly payments stipulated in article first.

ART. 3. The United States of America further agree to loan to the Republic of Mexico the additional sum of $4,000,000, to be paid to the duly appointed agent of Mexico, in the City of New-York, in equal semi-annual installments, during the period of two years, the payments to commence and to be made as follows, to wit: The first payment of $500,000 to be made at the expiration of thirty days from the date of the last payment under the $5,000,000 stipulated in article first; the second payment at the end of a future period of six months, and so at the expiration of each and every six months thereafter until the said additional sum of $4,000,000 shall have been fully paid. The said additional sum of $4,000,000 shall be secured to the United States by Mexico by the further pledge of the securities stipulated in Article Second, and by the issue of like Bonds of the Republic of Mexico for the amounts of the respective payments, which bonds shall be issued and delivered to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States in the same manner, and of the same term and rate of interest as stipulated with regard to the bonds to be issued under Article Second.

ART. 4. For the purpose of realizing the amounts loaned by the United States to Mexico from the public lands and nationalized Mortmain property, pledged under articles second and third of the present treaty, a Board of five persons shall be organized, of whom three shall be appointed by the President of the Republic of Mexico and two by the President of the United States, which Board shall hold its sessions in the City of Mexico, and shall not be dissolved or discharged until the debt created by this treaty, with the interest thereon, is fully paid by Mexico, or until both Governments shall agree to dispense with its services. The said Board shall be appointed and organized immediately upon the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty.

ART. 5. It is hereby agreed and stipulated on the part of the United Mexican States that the said Board shall by virtue hereof, and is hereby endowed with full, complete and exclusive authority, jurisdiction, control and disposition, over all the herein pledged public lands now remaining unsold, and nationalized mortmain property, and all mineral rights now undisposed of, with full power to sell, transfer and convey the same to purchasers thereof, whether Mexican citizens or foreigners; and that upon the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, and the organization of said Board, all the said undisposed of nationalized mortmain property, and bills receivable, mortgages, or other claims arising thereunder now undisposed of, and all of the unsold public lands within the Republic, together with all titles, records, mortgages or other documents, papers or books necessary to show the amount, or to facilitate the disposal of the said nationalized mortmain property or claims thereunder, and the said public lands and mineral rights, shall be fully and entirely placed in the possession and under the sole control of the said Board, and the titles given by the said Board to purchasers of the herein mentioned public lands and other property, when disposed of under the authority herein contained, shall be valid and irrevocable.

ART. 6.—It is further agreed and stipulated on the part of the Republic of Mexico that the said Board shall have full power to collect all debts, mortgages and other claims now remaining undisposed of and arising out of the said nationalized mortmain property, which are now possessed by the supreme Government of Mexico, and the said Board shall have power to survey or cause to be surveyed all of the public lands in all the States of the Mexican Republic, and to lay off the same in quantities suitable for their entire and rapid sale, and to cause to be prepared accurate maps and descriptions thereof, and to sell the same in such quantities and on such terms as the said Board may deem expedient; provided that no title deeds shall be given by said Board until such land is fully paid for. Full records shall be kept of all the proceedings of said Board, and a detailed report thereof shall be annually made to the Executive of the Government of Mexico, a copy of which shall be communicated to the Minister of the United States residing in Mexico.

ART. 7. Each member of the said Board, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall take an oath, to be administered by some officer qualified to administer oaths by the laws of Mexico, to faithfully discharge all the duties imposed on him by this treaty, and shall give bonds in the penal sum of ——, conditioned upon the faithful performance of his duty as a member of said Board, with two or more sureties, to be approved by the President of the Republic of Mexico and the Minister of the United States resident in Mexico, the said bond to be executed in duplicate, and one copy thereof to be kept in the Treasury Department of Mexico, and the other to be deposited in the archives of the Legation of the United States. The salaries of said Commissioners shall be fixed by the Government of Mexico, but shall not be less than $5,000 per annum, and the amount of the same, together with the expenses of the necessary clerical assistance, shall be defrayed from the proceeds of sales of the property placed in the hands of the Board.

ART. 8. The functions of the Board herein established shall cease so soon as a sum shall have been realized sufficient to pay the principal of the debt created by this treaty and the interest thereon, and no property of any kind shall be sold or disposed by the said Board after the said debt and interest shall have been paid, but all the property then remaining on hand of that herein pledged shall revert and be fully returned to the control of the authorities of Mexico.

ART. 9. All moneys received by the said Board from the sales of the Nationalized Mortmain property herein pledged, or from the bills receivable, mortgages or other claims arising thereunder, and from sales of public funds as herein provided, shall be deposited as recived with one or more depositaries, which shall be named and approved by the President of Mexico and the Minister of the United States resident in Mexico, and the said moneys shall each three months, after deducting the expenses of sales and of surveys, which shall be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury of Mexico, be transmitted by the said Board, at the risk and expense of Mexico, to the United States, and there paid into the Treasury of the United States at Washington.

GEN. MCDOWELL STILL AROUND.

Gen. McDOWELL was in town all last night.

THE REPORT ON THE NAVY YARDS.

HALE'S report in relation to the loss of the Norfolk Navy-yard made to-day, is the subject of discussion in private circles, and will be the basis of an interesting debate in Congress hereafter.

CONTRACTS WITH THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The House joint resolution providing that in all cases where parties holding contracts with the Navy Department have fulfilled the same, to the estimated amount of said contracts and 50 per centum additional, the Secretary of the Navy be, and he hereby is, authorized and empowered to release said contractor from further obligation to furnish the articles stipulated therein, and to settle their accounts as in the case of completed contracts, was read twice in the Senate, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

CLAIMS PAYABLE IN CASH.

The condition of the Treasury now enables the Secretary to direct the payment in cash of all claims of dates prior to Nov. 1, 1861, including claims settled by the St. Louis Commission, and it is expected the November claims will also be paid in full within a few days. All other claims, without regard to date, will be paid on presentation, if desired, as heretofore, 80 per cent. in certificates and 20 per cent. in cash.

INDIAN EXPENSES.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, has submitted a bill making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the year ending June 30, 1863, amounting to $684,360.

COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGES.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported back, without amendment, the Senate bill which provides that the sum of one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars be appropriated as compensation for damages to the owners and crew of the Danish bark *Jorgen Lorentzen*, which was seized and detained by the *Morning Light*, a vessel of our blockading squadron, in December last.

AMERICAN CITIZENS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Mr. CRITTENDEN also reported back, without amendment, the Senate bill providing for the administration of the oath of allegiance to American citizens in foreign countries, which is as follows:

That every citizen of the United States in foreign countries, before receiving a passport from any Representative of the United States abroad, shall be required, during the continuance of the present rebellion, to take the oath or affirmation of allegiance, and the oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States, as prescribed to persons in our civil service by the act of Congress, approved Aug. 6, 1861, and our representatives abroad authorized to issue or authenticate passports are hereby authorized to administer such oath of allegiance or affirmation.

THE MEDICAL CADETS.

A petition to the Senate has been sent in by the Medical Cadets of the United States Army, asking an increase of their rank and pay to that of Brevet Second Lieutenant of Infantry. Their present pay is but thirty dollars per month, which they claim is insufficient to meet their current expenses without assistance from friends.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The prospect of the passage of a Pacific Railroad bill, during the present session of Congress, is not promising.

PAIRING OFF.

Representatives DELANO and ALLEY, of Massachusetts, left for their homes this afternoon. The former paired with Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, and the latter with Mr. STEELE, of New-York.

APPOINTED COMMISSARY.

EDWIN D. WILLARD, brother of the WILLARDS' late landlords of the hotel bearing their name, was to-day appointed Commissary with the rank of Captain, and detailed to the staff of Gen. DUBYEA, who has charge of the organization and drill of the troops now in Washington.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 18.

The bill to establish a land-office in Colorado was taken up and passed.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) from the Special Committee appointed in July last, to inquire into the question of the property of the Government at the Navy-yards of Pensacola and Norfolk, and at the armory at Harper's Ferry, made a voluminous report, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) introduced a bill increasing the salaries of the Surveyors of the Ports at Albany and Troy, N. Y. He explained that this bill dispensed with several officers at those ports, and increased the compensation of the Surveyors, so that the business of the Government could be attended to as efficiently by three instead of the seven officers now, while a saving of three or four thousand dollars a year would be effected.

The bill was referred.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a resolution calling on the Superintendent of the Census Bureau for the names of all persons who own slaves in this District, the ages of the slaves, and other information relating to them. Agreed to.

Mr. KING presented four petitions in favor of the bankrupt law.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Rep.,) presented memorials from citizens of Michigan in favor of the confiscation of the property of the rebels and emancipation of their slaves.

Mr. MCDOUGAL, of California, (Opp.,) introduced a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Interior for a statement of the amount paid for legal services by the Government in legal suits in California during the last four years, and also during the same period in Mexico, and for what special service said sums were paid.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) suggested an amendment calling for a statement of the sums paid by the District Attorneys in said suits. He had received a letter from the Secretary of the Interior stating that the bill passed by Congress the other day regulating the salaries of District Attorneys were quite useless, as the salaries were large enough with the single exception of [illegible]

The resolution was passed without amendment.

The bill establishing an armed mail steamship line from San Francisco to Shanghai, touching at the Sandwich Islands and Japan, each vessel to be commanded by a Lieutenant of the navy, was taken up.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) briefly opposed the bill as causing expenditures not warranted during the present war.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Opp.,) favored the bill as one of real economy, and compared our Pacific Squadron with that of Great Britain in the North Pacific, and argued that this armed steamship line would increase our naval strength in these waters. He urged its vast importance in a commercial view.

Pending a vote on the bill, the hour for the special order arrived, and Mr. HOWARD addressed the Senate on the bill to confiscate the property and free the slaves of rebels.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Rep.,) proceeded to say that the bill was one of great novelty—one which he thanked God had not been necessitated during the past eighty years. But we must remember that we are living in novel times—that the country was engaged in a struggle unequaled in history, and we were bound by the laws of man to do our whole duty. The idea of confiscation was as ancient as property itself. England in all her wars had seized property from the enemy, confiscated all the property of the Catholic Church during the reign of HENRY VIII., and had plundered the seas, and burned the towns of the colonies, as recited in the Declaration of Independence. England, in all her history, had set the precedent of confiscation, and she ought to be the last to complain of it. He quoted from THIER'S *History of the French Revolution*, to show the general seizure of property at that time, and he (HOWARD) thought that the course of the revolutionists at that time was not altogether unlike that of the rebels in the South. Mr. HOWARD then proceeded to show that during the war of the Revolution the several States had confiscated all the property of those who had levied war against them, as was instanced in the case of Georgia, which had confiscated the property of over a hundred citizens of Savannah, who were disloyal. The report of the proceedings of these confiscations are found in MARBURY'S digest of the laws of Georgia. The Supreme Court had recognized the validity of these confiscations in that State, and they were likewise acknowledged in the fifth article of the treaty of peace with Great Britain. South Carolina had outlawed three hundred persons, and forfeited their property, in 1782, for giving aid to the King. North Carolina, in 1779, passed a confiscation act against disloyal persons, and against those who were even absent from the State, showing that she regarded it as a wrong not to be at home to defend the State. Virginia, Maryland, New-York, Massachusetts, New-Hampshire and New-Jersey, had all passed laws forfeiting the property of the rebels. These special acts and their results were alluded to by Mr. HOWARD at length. He had no doubt of the constitutional right to pass this Confiscation bill, and he maintained that this right was fully covered by the power given us in the Constitution to levy war. Confiscation was a principle of self-defence, and he held that a foreign enemy was entitled to greater lenity than a rebel, because the former has violated no sacred obligations of allegiance to his country. He assumed that an attainder had nothing more to do with confiscation of property than he has with a mortgage or Sheriff's execution. He reviewed some length the causes which led to the war, and argued that by this rebellion the States had severed every ligament of State constitutional rights which bound them to this Government—they had abdicated those relations. He would favor discrimination in the confiscation, and not let the innocent suffer with the guilty, but let the blighting breath of this bill fall upon the leaders of the rebellion. The people of the country demanded that those who led and aided the rebellion should be made to suffer part of the immense burdens placed on the country by the war. He concluded by urging the immediate passage of the bill, which would be hailed with joy throughout the land.

The Confiscation bill was then laid aside, when the San Francisco and China Mail Steamship Line bill was again considered.

Mr. LATHAM advocated the passage of the bill as of importance to the Pacific Coast and to the commercial men of the East.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) thought the pressing demands of the Government would not warrant the establishing of a system like the one proposed by this bill, which in fact had been abandoned in times of peace, when the Treasury was full. The Pacific Coast must expect to be deprived of measures like these in common with other States, when the Government needed every dollar for extraordinary expenses.

Pending a vote on the bill, the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 18.

The House passed the bill making further appropriations for certain civil expenditures, including half a million of dollars for completing the west wing of the Treasury Department.

The House then considered several private bills, among them one reported by Mr. WARD.

Mr. ALDRICH, of Minnesota, (Rep.) reported a bill providing for the examination of claims for Indian depredations in New-Mexico.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Pacific Railroad bill.

Mr. WHITE, of Indiana, (Rep.) hailed this measure as especially fitting at the present time, but he had objections to the details of the bill.

Mr. SHEFFIELD, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) opposed the bill.

The Committee rose, and the further consideration of the subject was postponed till Monday week.

Several private bills were passed.

Adjourned till Monday.

PENSACOLA, NORFOLK AND HARPER'S FERRY.

The Surrender of the Pensacola Navy-yard, the Destruction of Property at the Norfolk Navy-yard, and the Abandonment of Harper's Ferry—Report of the Senate Select Committee.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 18.

The Select Committee of the Senate, through Mr. HALE, made their report under the resolution adopted in July last, instructing them to inquire into the circumstances attending the surrender of the Navy-Yard at Pensacola, and the destruction of the property of the United States at Norfolk Navy-yard and the Armory at Harper's Ferry, and the abandonment of the same by the National forces, and also, whether there was default on the part of our officers.

The Committee relate at length the facts as to the amount of property at the Norfolk Navy-yard, valued at $9,760,000, the vessels worth nearly $2,000,000. There were in the Yard at least 2,000 heavy guns, of which 300 were of the Dahlgren pattern.

The Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN must have been perfectly cognizant of the series of events distinctly foreshadowing the civil war about to be enacted; therefore, the Committee regard it as negligence and dereliction of official duty of the gravest character; that it was a party to that fatal policy of temporization and negotiation with armed and causeless rebellion against the rightful authority of the laws, and of scrupulous tendencies toward sedition, agencies which seem to have actuated the Government at that time. Want of vigor and decision in the discharge of its duties on the part of the new Administration was to be regarded as strange, if not a failure to appreciate the actual condition of the country, at least until the 10th of April, or thirty-seven days after the expiration of the previous Administration. The Committee can find extenuation in this only in that insane delusion which seemed to have occupied the public mind that the portentous clouds that had blackened the heavens for months, were charged with no real danger, and were to be dissipated by a continuation of a forbearance which had been continued so long that it had ceased to be a virtue, and had become the most disgraceful weakness and pusillanimity. Capt. MCCAULEY was induced to believe that the peace and security of the Yard depended upon preserving the existing state of things, upon doing nothing further to excite the already maddened public feeling, and who was willing to see the Government lie still, and be bound hand and foot, till it should be completely in the power of the insurgents. In the threats and menaces of the mob, exaggerated by the representation of the base and traitorous officers, who surrendered the command, and against whom he was warned, without avail, the Committee find the key to his deplorable conclusion; and the fact that neither he nor Capt. PAULDING and Capt. PRENDERGAST now remember or acknowledge the operation of such influences upon their conduct, goes far to show the inconsiderate haste, if not timidity and want of nerve, under which they acted. The Committee cannot understand why Capt. PAULDING, the special and confidential agent of the Department, should have felt at liberty to leave within a few hours after his arrival, this yard and the property connected therewith, in the defence of which he was intrusted, without first having determined in consultation with Capts. MCCAULEY and PRENDERGAST upon some definite course to be pursued in the event of [illegible] danger by or an attack upon the yard.

The Committee come to the following conclusions:

First—The Administration of BUCHANAN was guilty of negligence, in taking extraordinary care, and employing every possible means to protect and defend this yard, after indications of danger had manifested themselves.

Second—The Administration of Mr. LINCOLN cannot be held blameless, for suffering thirty-seven days to elapse after he came into power before making a movement for the defence of the yard.

Third—Capt. MCCAULEY was highly censurable for neglecting to send the *Merrimac* from the Yard as he was ordered, and also for scuttling the ships and preparing to abandon the Yard before any attack was made or seriously threatened, when he should have defended it, and the property intrusted to him, repelling force by force, as he was instructed to do, if the occasion should present itself.

Fourth—Capt. PAULDING was censurable for neglecting to consult with Capt. MCCAULEY and Capt. PRENDERGAST, while he was at the yard on the 17th of April, in regard to the course to be pursued in the event of an attack upon the yard, and also for immediately, upon his arrival at the yard on the 20th, ordering the property to be burned, and the yard abandoned, before taking proper means to satisfy himself that any necessity for such measures existed.

Fifth—Capt. PRENDERGAST, in command of the *Cumberland*, the flagship of the Home Squadron, made no suggestions as to the measures proper to be adopted, and seems to have taken no part in the transaction, except to move his ship as he was directed.

The Committee say they can suggest no remedy for the errors which they think have been proved in this case. So far as the officers of the navy are concerned, it belongs to the Executive Department of the Government to determine what course shall be pursued.

The estimation formed by that Department of the conduct of Capts. MCCAULEY, PAULDING and PRENDERGAST, has been manifested by leaving the first-named without active duty, and assigning to the others the commands of two of the most important Navy-yards we have left, namely: Brooklyn and Philadelphia.

In concluding what they have thought it their duty to say on this subject, the Committee would simply remark, that the lessons afforded by the surrender of the Norfolk Navy-yard will not be wholly without its value to us, if we shall learn by it, as a nation, that pusillanimity in the defence of our rights may be as seriously injurious as the open assaults of our enemies.

In remarking upon the subject of the Harper's Ferry Armory, the Committee see no cause for censure in the conduct of Capt. ROGER JONES. To the neglect of the Government to take any measure to strengthen and defend that establishment during the Winter preceding its abandonment, the same general remarks are applicable as those made in reference to the Norfolk Navy-yard.

The Committee making this report was composed of Senators HALE, JOHNSON (of Tennessee) and GRIMES.

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.

FINAL SESSION OF THE UNION CAUCUS.

Adoption of a Strong Anti-Slavery Address and Resolutions—Appointment of a Committee to Consult with the Republicans, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Friday, April 18.

The Union Caucus held its final session to-night, and adopted an address and resolutions strongly Anti-Slavery and Republican; supporting the Administration; against any peace involving a division of the Union, or a concession to Slavery; in favor of the President's policy of aiding emancipation in the Slave States; in favor of abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia; opposed to Slavery going into free territory; and in favor of free speech and a free Press in every State. They strongly indorse the foreign and domestic policy of the Administration; recommend a State Convention of Republican and Union Democrats, and all loyal men who support the Administration and assent to these principles, and appoint a Committee of two from each Judicial District to designate the time and place of the consultation with the Republican State Committee.

The following are the names of the Committee:

First District—M. H. Grinnell, J. Brown.
Second—J. S. T. Stranahan, E. M. Madden.
Third—C. V. R. Luddington, Lyman Tremaine.
Fourth—Edwin Dodd, R. Judson.
Fifth—Alonzo Wood, Alex. Campbell.
Sixth—W. S. Lincoln, David L. Follett.
Seventh—James C. Smith, W. J. Bonham.
Eighth—T. T. Flagler, Henry W. Rogers.

The proceedings were perfectly harmonious. Strong speeches were made by Messrs. STETSON, ALVORD, OGDEN and others.

This settles the question of an united opposition to the Democratic Party next Fall. The address and resolutions will be published next week.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE

SENATE.

ALBANY, Friday, April 18.

The Senate, in Committee of the Whole, Mr. YOUNG in the Chair, took up the Metropolitan Health bill.

Mr. FREER stated that there had been some error in printing the bill. The Committee had agreed to strike out the "Police Commissioners," and insert "Mayors of the City" in their place. The bill by some means had been printed without this important amendment.

Mr. ABBOTT made a similar statement. He was at a loss to understand how so great an error had been committed.

Mr. CORNELL understood the error was attributable to the Clerk of the Committee, who copied the bill.

Mr. FOLGER took the ground that there was no evidence to prove that the bill as printed was not the same as agreed on by the Committee. If alterations were to be made they should be made by the Senate.

Mr. FREER replied that the Committee were positive that the bill was not printed as reported by the Committee. An error of the printer or clerk should not bind the Committee.

Messrs. TRUMAN, LOW and HUTCHINSON argued that it was only fair that the bill should be laid before the Senate as reported by the Committee.

Mr. TOBEY argued against going behind the printed bill. The alterations could be made section by section, and the vote of the Senate taken on each.

The question was then put on striking out all in relation to the Police Commissioners. Carried, by 14 to 13.

Mr. MURPHY moved to strike out the word "physicians," and insert "physicians having diplomas as doctors of medicine." Carried.

Mr. FREER moved to strike out of the eleventh section all referring to the City Inspector's Department. Lost by 11 to 14.

Mr. GANSON moved to strike out all referring to the Commissioners of Emigration in regard to the Quarantine.

The proceedings were here interrupted by the hour for Executive session.

On the reopening of the doors,

Mr. GANSON withdrew his motion, and moved to amend, by providing that no vessels except those having the small-pox, ship fever or cholera on board, be hereafter subject to quarantine. Carried.

Mr. MURPHY moved as an amendment, to publish the ordinances in two morning and one afternoon paper, having the largest circulation. Lost.

EVENING SESSION.

The Report of the Committee of Conference on the Appropriation bill was agreed to.

Mr. TOBEY called up the bill for the enlargement of the Canals so as to permit the passage of gunboats, and it was read a third time and passed—Yeas, 21; Nays, 5. The negative votes were by Messrs. Clark, Low, Montgomery, Pruyn and Sanford.

The following bills were ordered to a third reading:

The appropriate $30,000 to rebuild the locks of the Champlain Canal.

Relative to jurors and commissioner of jurors in Kings County.

To encourage the investment of small sums in State stocks. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Friday, April 18.

The reports of the Grinding Committee made on Wednesday and Thursday were called up.

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD moved to strike out of the report and recommit the bill to abolish the office of Canal Appraiser.

Mr. OGDEN spoke at length against the motion and and in favor of the provisions of the bill.

After a long debate the motion to recommit was agreed to, which virtually kills the bill for this session.

Mr. SANDFORD moved to disagree with the report and strike out the remaining clauses of the bill to amend the laws relating to the Pulteney estates.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading.

Mr. SMITH moved to strike from the report and refer back the bill to regulate primary elections in New-York.

Mr. CODDINGTON spoke at length ably in support of the main principles of the bill, reviewing the evils it designed to correct, and urging the necessity of thorough radical reform in the primary elections as the very groundwork upon which our whole political fabric rests. He argued against the motion to recommit.

Mr. O'BRIEN argued on the same side.

Messrs. SMITH, CALLAHAN and KINNEY spoke warmly in favor of recommittal of the bill, declaring that it was an attempt to cripple the free choice of the people in the selection of candidates.

Mr. MADDOX designated the bill as being to wash the dirty